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THANKS!

—Chiman Mevada

THREE MEN OF DESTINY

—See Page 3

DR. VAMAN R. KOKATNUR

A Leader In Chemistry— Indian By Birth, American By Nationality, International By Fame

Ancient India understood the techniques of chemical warfare in almost the same form as they are known to-day, but the chemical discoveries of this war eventually should show men how to live rather than die, Dr. Vaman Ramchandra Kokatnur said in a recent interview in New York City.

Born in the Bombay Presidency and a graduate of Bombay University, Dr. Kokatnur is one of America's most distinguished consulting chemists. As an expert in the use of chlorine and caustic soda, he was consulted by Soviet Union authorities in the furtherance of their industrial plans and again in 1938 when war clouds were gathering. He is now a captain in the U.S. Chemical Warfare Service.

"In 1500 B.C. chemical warfare in India was almost exactly what it is to-day," said Dr. Kokatnur. "The people had tear gas and yawning gas, and understood the theory of the smoke screen. We have merely revived an ancient form of warfare. But more significant to the future of humanity is the wealth of discoveries we are making in nutrition and pharmaceuticals. It is in this direction that the greatest promise lies for all the peoples of the world."

Holds Many Chemical Patents

Dr. Kokatnur holds more than 30 chemical patents in the United States and secret processes, largely in the York City. He has developed a number of war gases and is described in the American "Who's Who" as the first scientist to make airplane dope solvent and vat dyes in the United States. In 1940 he was honoured as an outstanding inventor at the sesquicentennial of the U. S. Patent Office. In the same year his name was entered in the Hall of Fame at the New York World's Fair as one of the men of foreign birth who had contributed most to scientific achievement in the United States.

Dr. Kokatnur's laboratory is on the 15th floor of a New York skyscraper; there young Indian scientists gather to work with test tubes and secret processes, largely in the field of foods, pharmaceuticals, oils and commodities essential for the welfare of the human race. Dr. Kokatnur's work is known also in France, Italy, England, Argentina and Brazil.

"Most of our processes are still in the laboratory stage," he commented, "but even in that stage they have attracted so much attention that we have been able to give options on them. We have a yeast process which might have a considerable effect on the food resources of the world, through yielding more nutrient matter.

"This is a process that might hold much significance for India, the largest sugar-producing country in the world to-day. The molasses surplus in India has been so great that it was once the custom to use it for improving roads. If that molasses were used to grow yeast it would provide a marvellous protein food practically from waste.

Food Preservation Process

"We also have a food preservation process whereby we can preserve raw milk indefinitely, at the same time making it practically disease--proof. More of the values are retained than in pasteurization. It is a cheap process and the milk might be sold in bulk if this method were developed and put into general use. We are also working on a chemical process to preserve any food, even fish, without freezing. We have succeeded in keeping fish fresh for two or three months."

"Another of our patented processes potentially would increase the petrol mileage of any given motor car from 30 to 50 per cent without any change in the mechanical equipment. This would be effected by a chemical process which involves adding water to the petrol. We believe the same method could be applied to airplanes, thus increasing the cruising radius.

"Another of our processes involves the manufacture of soap. The recovery of glycerine in making soap is an expensive business, and before the war a number of companies used to throw away the glycerine. Our method would automatically recover the glycerine and would mean a great saving to the consumer.

"I always had the dream of being an inventor. The people of India are gifted with imagination but it is not harnessed. In the United States I was able to find a corrective, where I could combine the imaginative faculty with practical means of execution."

Became U. S. Citizen In 1921

Dr. Kokatnur's hobby is the history States in 1912 and became a citizen in 1921. He has returned periodically to the land of his birth and was technical adviser and construction manager of the Sri Shakti Alkali Works at Derangadhra in 1930-'31. He has done post-graduate work and has taught at the Universities of California and Minnesota. He is recognized internationally for his work in industrial chemistry. For 27 years he has worked as engineer and consulting chemist in various parts of the world. Between 1928 and 1932 he was a technical adviser to the U. S. consulates and trade commissioners in India.

His New York laboratory grew out of a meeting with the late Lester Hofheimer, a wealthy American interested in fostering inventions of all kinds. Hofheimer created a company; Dr. Kokatnur was the technical expert. Since 1934 a great amount of experimentation has been done by this enterprise.

Dr. okatnur's hobby is the history of science. He has done extensive research in this field and has written articles on the following subjects: "The Antiquity of Chemical Warfare in Ancient India"; "Discovery of Firearms and Gunpowder in Ancient India"; "Hieroglyphic Findings on the Origin of Chemistry"; "Ancient Hindu Conceptions on Cosmogony" and "The Relationship Between the Sanskrit Language and the Devanagari Alphabet of the Hieroglyphics of Ancient Egypt."

Dr. Kokatnur married Helen Graber in 1921. They have two children, Urmila and Arvind, and live in Beechurst, Long Island, close to New York City.—U.S.O.W.I.

Dr. V. R. Kokatnur

THE HEROES OF RUSSIA

History Of The Soviet Distinctions

The Soviet State highly values and honours heroism, valour, initiative and self-sacrificing labour for the good of the people of the country and mankind and it bestows orders and other distinctions on those people who most merit it.

In 1918 th first Soviet order, the Order of the Red Banner, was established for "outstanding bravery and valour on the battlefield."

With cha ge to peaceful construction another order was instituted at the end of 1920, the Order of the Red Banner of Labour for "outstanding selflessnes, initiative, industriousness and discipline in the solution of economic problems".

Later as economic, cultural and defence construction developed other awards were established: the highest award of the Order of Lenin in 1930; the Order of Red Star in 1930; the Order of Badge of Honor in 1935; and medals for valour, for meritorious service in action, for vallant laour and for distinguished labour in 1939.

War Orders

During the war of Soviet people against Hitlerite Germany, special order were instituted: the Order of the Patriotic War and Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov, Alexander Nevsky, Bogdan Khmelnitsky, named after the great military leaders of Russian and Ukrainian peoples and also the orders of victory and glory. Military medals were also struck in honour of the extra-ordinary staunchness and valour shown in the heroic defence of the cities of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Odessa and Sevastopol.....

The highest distinctions in the Soviet Union are the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Hero of the Socialist Labour. Teh hero of the Soviet Union is decorated with the Order of Lenin, gold star medal and receives the certificate of honour from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R.

The Hero of the Socialist Labour is awarded with the Order of Lenin, hammer and sickle, gold medal and certificate of honour from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R.

For his second outstanding feat the Hero of the Soviet Union is awarded a second gold star medal and a bronze bust of the hero is set up in his native city in commemoration of his deed. For his third heroic deed the Hero of the Soviet Union is awarded a third gold star medal and to mark his heroic feats a bronze bust is set up at the Palace of Soviet in Moscow.

Stalin—First Recipient

The title of Hero of the Socialist Labour was first bestowed upon the leader of the people of the U.S.S.R., Stalin. The next to receive this title were V. Degtyarev. S. Ilyushin. A. Yakovlev and other outstanding inventors and designers of new arms and aircraft.

On September 30, 1943, the title of Hero of the Socialist Labour was bestowed on V. Molotov, L. Beria, G. Malenkov, A. Mikoyan and other prominent leaders of the Soviet State and Bolshevik Party and Stalin's comrades-in-arms, who have rendered exceptional service in arming and equipping the Red Army under difficult conditions of wartime.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was first bestowed in 1934 on the glorious fliers who saved and transported to the mainland the crew of "Chelyuskin" after they abandoned their sinking ship in the Arctoc Ocean.

One of the first heroes of the Soviet Union was that great flier of our times Valeri Chkalov who is famous for his flight from Moscow to North America via North Pole.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was given to the glorious conquerors of the Arctic, I. Papanin, E. Krenkel, P. Shirshov and E. Fedorov who in 1937 lived in a tent on the drifting icefioe.

Three Heroines

On September 24th, 1938 three Soviet heroines P. Grizodubova, P. Osipenko, M. Raskova took off on a non-stop flight from Moscow to the Far East covering a distance of 6,450 kilometres and breaking record for flying both straight and broken lines.

They too were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Hitlerite invaders has brought to fore the unexampled heroism of the mases.

The feat of Nikolai Gastello who crashed his burning plane into an enemy column is well-known. He was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Twentyeight Panfilovites (guardsmen of the division of Major-General I. Panfilov) who boldly withstood a savage onslaught of 50 Fascist tanks and at the cost of their lives stopped the enemy near Moscow are also in the glorious role of the heroes of the Soviet Union.

Undying Glory

Twice-hero of the Soviet Unoin, A. Molodchy, Soviet ace, the daring son of the Ukrainian people, has bombed Koenigsberg, Berlin, Budapest and has been striking at the Germans unerringly, destroying their vital military objects, their troops, their bases and their trains. Another Soviet ace, twice-hero of the Soviet Union, A. Pokryshkin emerged victorious in 40 single-handed combats with the enemy.

In December 1941 the Germans executed a young partisan girl "Tanya" in a village in the Moscow region. She is dauntless Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. The undying glow of Zoya has spread far and wide over the entire Soviet land. She is awarded posthumously the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

An outstanding example of loyalty to his country is guardsman Alexander Matrosov who with his body closed in a German Fascist fortification ensured success of the military operations of his Red Army unit. Matrosov was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Intrepid forcing of the Dnieper river by the Red Army has called forth further scores and hundres of new heroes of the Soviet Union.

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THREE MEN OF DESTINY

Roosevelt

By Anne O'Hare McCormick

This article was published in the "New York Times Magazine" on the eve of the historic Teheran meeting between the Big Three. It, however, still retains topical interest and fresh appeal.

THE stage is set for one of those great occasions on which history hinges.

Preparations have long been under way for a meeting of the three men who are the spokesmen and the symbols of the three most powerful nations on earth. Since the Moscow conference of their Foreign Secretaries it has been clear to all the world that they have an appointment with one another—and with destiny.

It is easy to visualize a meeting of the men, from points very far apart in time and space and ideology, sitting down for the first time at the same table to discuss the future of the world. In the background is a vast panorama of battle—the pounding of the Red Armies driving the Nazis out of Russia, the roar of German cities going up in smoke, the fire of Anglo-American guns blasting the road to Rome.

As war commanders, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill are acutely conscious of these mighty movements in the field. They know that a decisive shifting of pressure from the Eastern to the Western front is in full progress. But though war has made them allies, almost without their own volition, the

Churchill

primary purpose of their meeting is not to discuss war strategy. The military plans are made and the issue of the conflict is beyond doubt. What at last brings the three leaders together in person is the certainty that the war is won.

Great Significance

This is the great significance of the conference. It is a peace conference, held to confirm and fill in the outlines of the agreements signed by the Foreign Ministers in Moscow. Since it could not take place until a basis of agreement was reached, it is a dramatic notification to the world that the victors are resolved to perpetuate their partnership and work out a joint strategy for victory.

Here is a scene that will live as one of the famous conversation pieces of our epoch. The table is likely to be smaller and the conversation more private and informal than in the Hull-Eden-Molotoff meeting. In the most important talks the three men will probably be alone except for an interpreter or two. Stalin always provides his own, and while the necessity of translation will slow up the give-and-take, it will not dam the flow of discussion. The President and the Prime Minister are fluent, highly expressive men who relish the flavour of their own phrases. Stalin, for all his reputation as a man of mystery, is by no means a man of silence. He has the blunt decisiveness of a leader who is never contradicted, but he was trained in the Marxist dialectic and he is given to embroidering his points with copious arguments.

Even the shapes of the faces are a study in contrasts. The round, cherubic countenance of the Briton differs as sharply from the square, pock-marked visage of the Georgian as both do from the oval, smiling face of the American. Stalin's cool eyes are watchful under a grizzled brush of hair. As he sits calmly smoking his pipe, the effect of power in repose heightened by occasional slow, lithe, panther-like movements, he does not miss a gesture or expression.

Stellar Roles

The President's eyes are cool, too, and slightly quizzical. He makes large gestures with his long-holdered cigarette, and appears more casual and at ease than the others, but his unquenchable curiosity and his interest in this encounter, which he has desired for years, make him as alert as Stalin. Churchill listens with half-closed eyes, slumped in his chair. He chews his fat cigar more than he smokes it, and this gives him a slightly ruminant air. But nothing escapes him either, and his opinions are delivered with a flash and vigour that show the high tension of his mind.

There are the men cast by destiny to play stellar roles in the tremendous drama of war and peace. They are alike in the power they wield and the massive self-confidence with which each in his different way exercises his authority. Stalin is the absolute dictator, master of a party machine that has welded "all the Russias", into a unity and force they never knew before. He stands guard over the biggest land mass on earth, a living Colossus of Rhodes who straddles two continents and links them into one.

There is not the slightest prospect that he will modify the system which has proved stronger under the test of war than even he could have predicted. Obviously it gives him an advantage in negotiation over the heads of democratic governments, who can never decide anything with the same finality, or speak without looking behind their shoulders at their parliaments and their public.

Yet the war, while it has increased Stalin's popularity, has in some degree diminished his power. It has obliged him to take more people into council—the military chiefs, the directors of the war industries, the spokesmen of soldiers, refugees, peasants—and the effect of this wider consultation, plus the force of events, is clearly visible in the changes that are taking place within the Soviet system while the fighting goes on.

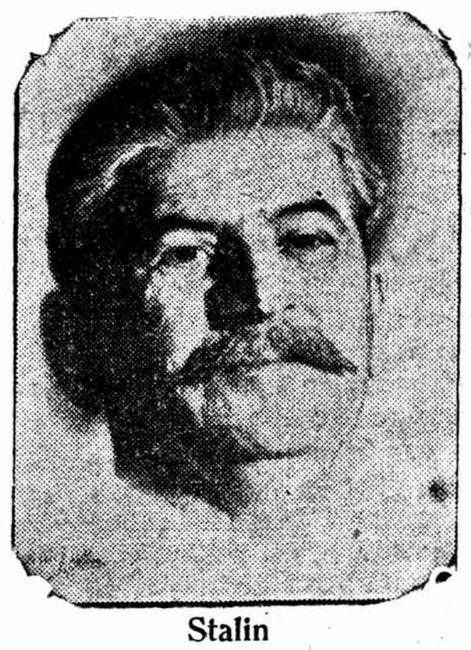
By the same logic the war has given authority very like that of a dictator to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. They have been obliged to assume extraordinary powers, to make secret plans and decisions, to impose military censorships that often lap over into civilian fields. Total war applies its own rules, its own uniformity. Hence, as war leaders, the three statesmen meet on a basis nearer equality of function than would be possible in peacetime.

All three, moreover, are by nature men of strong will who are irked by interference. Roosevelt cloaks his masterful temperament in an amiable manner. Stalin's steely hardness is hardly concealed by his level voice, his lusty humour and the genial prodigality with which he dispenses Oriental hospitality. Churchill is much more the bulldog type than either. He is John Bull in person, short, round, rosy, a mighty trencherman and a mighty talker, whose eloquent tongue lisps in private conversation, but not in hesitation, and always in the ringing rhythms of Milton and the King James Bible.

Such likenesses are not strange in leaders who are not where they never have realized a lifelong ambition to be Prime Minister. Yet he has always been in politics, a passionate parliamentarian. In their lives and thought and view of government there is no common meeting ground between Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.

Roosevelt and Stalin have a point of contact in that both are more adept politicians than Churchill. They share a relish for politics as a game. The Soviet leader gained control of the Communist party and changed its direction by adroit and patient manipulation. Under entirely different conditions, the President's skill as a political maneuverer has changed the political alignments in this country without changing the party labels.

But there the likeness ends. Roosevelt typifies the oldest and solidest America. His Groton-



Stalin

Harvard-Hyde Park background is near Mr. Churchill's, but as remote from Stalin's as the White House is from the Kremlin. Neither Churchill nor Roosevelt can have even an imaginative conception of the life of the cobber's son of Tiflis who grew up as a conspirator, holding up banks and organizing underground revolution in Czarist Russia while Lenin and the intellectual leaders of the revolution were producing its literature abroad.

The two democratic statesmen are types and products of a world that Stalin has never known, and he is the product of a world that they have never known. Roosevelt and Churchill have flourished in the upper strata of a free society, have travelled widely, have reached their present position through the smooth working of a well-established democratic system Stalin fought his way up from the underground; he is the first guerilla leader come to power. Perhaps the most vital hiatus between them as they talk is that the Englishman and the American know the world and do not know Russia, while the Russian knows Russia and does not know the world.

The President, asked not long ago what he would say to Stalin when they met, replied that to begin with he would announce that he was a realist and intended to discuss the problems that had to be dealt with in common on the basis of realism. This is a tribute to Stalin as the "great realist." But it implies that his definition of realities is the same as ours. On the question of Russia's western borderlands, for instance, the Soviet position is very clear. Not only the Moscow press and other Soviet spokesmen but Stalin himself has announced that the frontiers they claim are beyond discussion. This may be true for Russia, but the President and the Prime Minister are uncomfortably aware that they are not beyond discussion in Great Britain and the United States

This is only one of many ticklish questions on which there will be one mind in the Soviet Union and opinion will be divided in the democracies. It illustrates the difficulties that will have to be faced and surmounted in these conversation. For agreement must be reached on some terms if the coming victory, purchased at a price that is still far from paid, will lead to the peace and order the three powers and their representatives are working for. The quest for peace is the reality overshadowing all lesser considerations, and if the three statesmen convince one another that this is the paramount aim of all, they will proceed in an atmosphere of confidence in which all problems are arguable—and soluble.

Can men coming together from points so far apart, shaped by personal experiences and systems of life so different, driven together only by the attack of a common enemy and carrying with them so many old suspicions and reservations, create the atmosphere of agreement?

Historic Documents

The answer is threefold. In the first place they have sought this rendezvous. Slowly, even reluctantly, it has grown out of a decision that must be a tripartite decision or the meeting would not take place. The decision is that the safety of Russia, Great Britain and the United States requires that they shall work together to win the peace as well as the war. Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill are above all representatives of the supreme national interests of their respective countries. They are convinced that the co-operation they seek from one another constitutes the minimum guarantee of "peace in our time."

The second part of the answer is to be found in the aspirations of the statesmen themselves. It is a fact of prime importance that all are inclined to view themselves in the light of history. Churchill is a historian. He has studied with minute care the career and character of his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, and he can hardly help thinking of himself as the second of his line to take his place among the immortals in the story of England. Certainly his speeches are addressed as much to the reader of tomorrow as to the listener of today.

In the first year of the war,

Continued on Page 4

PERSIA'S RESOURCES

Persia is one of the United Nations and is making an important if unostentatious contribution to the common war effort.

Persia is a vital link in the supply routes to the U.S.S.R. Along her railway lines and roads are being carried war materials from the British Commonwealth and the United States. Besides supplies of many raw materials, lorries and aircraft are being sent through Persia. American lorries are shipped in parts to the ports on the Persian Gulf, where they are assembled and inspected, and then driven across the Persian roads by Russian drivers. Bombers too are handed over to Russian pilots in Persia.

A country 2 1/2 times the size of France, Persia is normally the fourth most important producer of petroleum in the world. The output of crude petroleum in 1940 was 10,444,000 metric tons. The major operating concern is the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The main oilfields are at the head of the Persian Gulf. There is a smaller field further north on the frontier of Iraq.

Oil Refineries

There are three refineries, to which the oilfields are connected by pipelines. The chief refinery is at Abadan, at the head of the Persian Gulf; this is one of the largest refineries in the world. There is a new refinery at Bandar Shapur and a small one further north at Kermanshah. These refineries have a total crude oil capacity of 16,000,000 tons a year, of which Abadan's capacity is 14,000,000 tons. Their "cracking capacity" is 7,500,000 tons, of which Abadan's is 6,000,000 tons. The Abadan refinery is now producing high octane spirit in increasing quantities.

Other minerals have not been exploited to any extent. Small quantities of coal are mined near Teheran, and iron ore and copper are also mined in very small quantities. Other minerals which have been discovered include lead, zinc, manganese, cobalt and nickel.

Some industries have been set up during recent years, but have not yet reached any significant degree of development. Those factories which have been set up are owned either in part or entirely by the State. The financing of industry is operated by the various banks under direct control of the Ministry of Finance.

Persian carpets are famous throughout the world, and form the most important export after petroleum. These are mainly manufactured in small workshops, although some factories have been set up recently.

Cotton Mills

Several cotton mills have been set up recently, the largest being at Shahi. Other mills are at Teheran, Yezd, Isfahan, Sennan and Kerman on the plateau, at Tabriz in the province of Azerbaijan, and at Bandar Abbas on the coast of the Persian Gulf.

Woollen goods are manufactured at Tabriz, Yezd and Isfahan. Silk goods are now being manufactured at Resht and Chalus in the province of Gilan on the coast of the Caspian Sea. There are jute mills at Resht and Shahi. Several factories have been set up for the refining of both cane and beet sugar. There are iron foundries and blast furnaces at Mazanderan on the coast of the Caspian Sea, and also aircraft and munitions factories there and elsewhere. There are shipbuilding yards at Pahlavi on the Caspian Sea; the first ship, a dredger, was launched in November 1940.

Until 1921 Persia was very backward in her transport system. Travellers and goods were carried by slow-moving camel or mule caravans, which were unable to cover more than 20 to 25 miles a day over rough tracks. Several roads now run from Teheran to points on the Caspian Sea. The Teheran-Isfahan-Bushire route is now usable in all weathers, and also the one from Isfahan to Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf. The chief railway is the Trans-Persian. This was completed in 1938 and runs for 868 miles across the country. Starting at Bandar Shapur, the port on the Persian Gulf, the railway crosses the flat land in the province of Kuzestan to Ahwaz. From there it climbs the Zagros mountains, reaching the highest point in the journey in a pass 7,200 feet above sea-level. It then crosses the high but fairly level plateau to Erak, and descends slowly through Kum to Teheran.

There have been many recent developments in the construction of loops and sidings on the Trans-Persian Railway and the number of locomotives and trucks used on the line has been gradually augmented from Britain and the United States. The locomotives have been converted to burn oil instead of coal.

Regular passenger and freight air services are run from Teheran to Baghdad via Kermanshah. There is another service from Teheran to Bushire on the Persian Gulf. These are under the control of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. A weekly air service by British Airways was begun between Cairo and Teheran in November 1941. There are about ten civilian aerodromes in the country. Most of the larger towns have a landing ground.

The major proportion of Persia's trade passes through the Persian Gulf. The chief ports on the Gulf are Bandar Shapur, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Khorramshah and Abadan (which is almost exclusively an oil port). Bandar Abbas cannot be entered by large vessels; and the approach from inland to Bushire is extremely difficult. The importance of Bandar Shapur, a new port opened in November 1932, is therefore increasing. It is the terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway and has a long railway jetty to which the largest vessels can tie up. The new railway branch line to Khorramshah, which is situated at the junction of the river Karun and Shatt-el-Arab, has added greatly to the importance of the town, and relieve to some extent the strain on Bandar Shapur.

On the Caspian Sea, Bandar Shah is important as the terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway, but Pahlavi, Astara and Babul are also important for trade with the U.S.S.R. although not directly connected with the railway.

ONE, THREE TIMES DAILY

THE patient of to-day takes his medicine in tablet or capsule. Gone are the unpleasant draughts and decoctions with which his grandparents dosed his father and mother. This together with the fact that healing specifics have now a far wider range and efficacy, is largely the work of the organic chemist and those associated with him. From earliest times man has known that remedies for many of his ailments were to be found in the roots, bark, leaves and berries of trees and plants. The curative principles of these became the subject of study and experiment by the alchemist, being mixed with searches for the elixir of life, the philosopher's stone, love-potions and poisons, much superstition and more quackery. Science recognised that these old herbal remedies were complicated mixtures in which small quantities of what mattered were swallowed together with large quantities of what did not! To the chemist fell the task first of purifying and dividing them into their constituents. Quinine (from cinchona bark), strychnine (from nux vomica seeds), morphine (from poppy capsules), cocaine (from coca leaves) and atropine (from deadly nightshade) are drugs isolated in pure form from plant sources. The chemist's second task was to find out the exact nature of each drug, and then to make or synthesise them in the laboratory, modifying them and improving them in collaboration with the pharmacologist. His third task was to chart and develop the enormous field of new healing drugs opened up by organic chemical research. This is the great field in which he is working to-day. The organic chemist is to-day the armourer of the medical profession, and through the pharmacist continues to provide our doctors with more and better weapons with which to fight disease.

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Three Men Of Destiny

(Continued from Page 3)

while waiting to see Churchill in the library of Admiralty House, I picked up from the table the book in which he describes his early life. When my turn came I told him I found the story so interesting that I was almost sorry to be interrupted. Immediately he offered to give me a copy of the book. "But no," he said on second thought, "if I give you a book it won't be that one. I'll give you a volume of my speeches because they are historic documents. It is by my speeches that I shall be remembered in history."

To listen to Stalin talking of Lenin, and of himself as the successor of the founder of the Soviet State, is to understand that he, too, considers himself a chosen instrument of history. The true Communist sacrifices himself to posterity as eagerly as the true Christian bears the sufferings of this life in anticipation of rewards in heaven. If Stalin is no longer the single-minded Communist, it is because he has become the heir of Peter the Great. He has banished the Old Bolsheviks in favour of the heroes of imperial history because he beholds Russia today as a great, perhaps the greatest, power in the world and himself as a towering figure in the pageant of that greatness.

Apostle Of Four Freedoms

The President's sense of history is very strong. Long before the war, from the beginning of his administration, in fact, he thought of himself as one of the small company of American Chief Executives destined to loom large in the record because they preside over periods of convulsive change. Perhaps this premonition of immortality came from his triumphs over physical disability; perhaps from the crisis in which he was inducted into office. As time passed, at any rate, it grew stronger. The part he felt elected to play became not simply an American but a world role.

Neither Stalin, the triumphant revolutionary who revitalizes the power of Russia, nor Churchill, the triumphant Conservative who restores the prestige of the British Empire, has a greater sense of mission and of destiny than Franklin Roosevelt. Perhaps he thinks in even larger terms than they do. Certainly he is more attracted by large ideas and global plans. His field for the Four Freedoms is "everywhere in the world.' So he is likely to be more stirred than the others by this meeting not merely because he responds to drama but because he is playing there the role he most covets.

Roosevelt would like to go down in history as the great peacemaker. For a long time he was lukewarm to the Wilsonian dream and he is much readier than Wilson to compromise with the ideal. Yet in a strange way—strange because it shows that in spite of our defection it is indigenous to America—it is still the same dream. Roosevelt also yearns to be the founder of a world peace system.

On two counts, therefore, because the three men aspire to a large niche in history, and because they believe co-operation is a safer national policy than isolation, there is reason to hope that they will strive hard to agree on the concrete decisions left suspended at the Moscow conference.

Symbols Of Hope

The unanswered part of the question depends on more imponderable factors. It depends in no small part on what might be called the intra-relations within the Big Three, the personal impressions they make, the impact of the mind and manner of each upon the others. The Prime Minister and the President are already friends. Churchill did not get on too well with Stalin when he went to Moscow at the height of the Russian dissatisfaction at the failure to open the second front. The picture is different now. But what effect will the Roosevelt charm have on Stalin?

Winston Churchill has frequently mused aloud on the fate that has pushed the President, Stalin and himself into a relationship none of them could have foreseen when the war began. It strikes him as extraordinary that this oddly assorted trio should be brought into conjunction and given a joint control of a great crisis in the destiny of mankind.

It is extraordinary that a few men should exercise so much power that the interplay of their ideas and their personalities should be so important as it is. It is extraordinary that so much should depend on how they get on together at this historic parley. But that is so only because they are all alike instruments of great forces and symbols of the desperate hopes of peoples that these forces can be controlled and used henceforth for construction instead of destruction. Whether they can work together depends, finally, not on three men, however powerful they are, but on the will of the great nations they represent.

Nazi Troops Chased Into Moldavian Hills

BADOGLIO'S ANXIETY

Hopes To Resume Diplomatic Relations With Allies

From Reuter's Special Correspondent in Southern Italy.

Marshal Badoglio's Government now hopes to resume diplomatic relations with Britain and the United States and re-establish Italian diplomatic contacts elsewhere following the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union.

One step in this direction is the appointment of a new Italian Ambassador to the Argentine, Signor Luigi Orazio Vinci who was the Italian ambassador in Addis Ababa when Mussolini invaded Abyssinia.

No diplomat from any country is at present accredited to the Badoglio Government although representatives of several neutral countries who are now in Rome have not accredited themselves to the Fascist Government.—Reuter

U. S. Socialist Condemns It

NEW YORK, March 18.

Harry Fleischman, National Secretary of the United States Socialist Party, declared to-day that Russian recognition of the Badoglio Government had left communist parties all over the world and their liberal allies "holding the bag."

"The retreat from Moscow Declaration and the flight from Teheran pronouncements and the terms of the Atlantic Charter has become a mad stampede backwards", he said, "It is idle to mention the complete abandonment by M. Stalin of any vestige of adherence to principles of internationalist socialism".—Reuter.

AGRICULTURE FIRST'

NEW DELHI, March 18

A ten year 15,000 crore plan for the economic development of India drawn up by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour was explained to press correspondents by Mr. M. N. Roy, the General Secretary of the Federation, to whom the report has been submitted.

The essential features of the plan, of which the full text is not yet ready for release, are that it places emphasis on agriculture first, regards the supply of the people's requirements as the primary motive of production and distinguishes between raising the standard of living and increasing purchasing power. It gives priority to a 400 per cent expansion of agricultural production through mechanisation, modernisation and collectivisation.

Mr. Roy explained that the plan was more analogous to the Soviet plan than to any other.

MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, March 18.

Matters connected with the Industrialisation of India were discussed at the Fourth Annual Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation which was inaugurated this morning by the Governor of C. P. and Berar Sir Henry Twynam.

In the course of his brief inaugural address the Governor said that some of the subjects which the Conference would discuss had a direct bearing upon the schemes which the Provincial Government was now considering in relation to post-war development. The most important of these schemes, said His Excellency, were electrical development in Nagpur, the medical college and hostel schemes and the sewage scheme.

Sir M. G. Deshpande, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, said that the Government should revise its present policy of inactivity and should actively assist in promoting and encouraging big industrial concerns which would raise the country industrially to the level of the leading industrial countries of the west.

Messages wishing the conference success were received from a number of prominent persons including Sir Azizul Haque, Sir Jogendra Singh, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir H. P. Mody. After these were read out Sir M. Visveswarayya delivered his presidential address.

The conference reassembled in the afternoon to discuss the resolutions. A resolution expressing a deep sense of sorrow at Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's death and conveying sympathies to Mahatma Gandhi was passed by the conference, all standing.—A. P.

(SEE PAGE 9)

MORADABAD, March 11: The annual session of the U.P. Provincial Ahrar Conference will be held here from March 24 to 26. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan M.L.A. (Bombay) will preside.

Attempts To Reach Dniester Foiled

MANSTEIN'S BEST PANZER DIVISIONS STRIPPED OF THEIR ARMOUR

MOSCOW, March 18.

Reuter's Special Correspondent cables:—

Defeat, Rout, Collapse—that describes the state of Field Marshal Fritz Von Manstein's army group scrambling across the Dniester into Moldavian Hills and mountains on this thousandth day of the Russian war.

The Germans are being thrown out of southern Russia so fast that it is doubtful whether they are capable of rallying even on the right bank of the Dniester.

Field-Marshal Manstein himself is already reported to have moved his Headquarters back to Jassy some 80 miles west of the Dniester. His armies are helplessly lamed by gigantic losses; his best panzer divisions are stripped of their armour. Thousands of his best troops have been left dead on the battlefields along the 500 mile front from Nikolaiev to far beyond Dubno. German troops and transport columns, trying to reach the Dniester crossings, are being smashed by Soviet tanks and planes.

Marshal Ivan Koniev's powerful tank formations are thundering down the roads leading to the river overtaking Field-Marshal Manstein's straggling columns heading for Yampol, Grushka and Kamyenka.

At the eastern end of the Ukraine front, only 20 miles now separate the Soviet forces from banks of the Bug. They are advancing swiftly towards the river between Pervomaisk and Nikilaiev after capturing Novo Ukrainka the last big German stronghold along the lower reaches of the river.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bomb Sofia Rail Yards

LONDON, March 18.

R.A.F. heavy and medium bombers last night raided railway yards at Sofia for the second night in succession dropping thousands of incendiaries in addttion to many medium-sized bombs American piloted Spitfires forced a direct hit and three near misses on an Axis destroyer off Spezia.—Reuter.

Finnish Reply To Moscow Not Absolutely Negative

STOCKHOLM, March 17.

It is learned from an usually reliable source that the Finnish reply to Russia is not absolutely negative but does not accept the Russians modified terms says Reuter's special correspondent.

According to this source the reply, which so far cannot be confirmed from other sources, tells Russians that the Finns do not want to go to Moscow to receive an ultimatum but for discussion on equal terms.—Reuter.

AIR ATTACK ON AXIS EUROPE

LONDON, March 18

Two forces of R.A.F. heavy bombers streamed out from Britain last night and before midnight, the aircraft were returning across the Channel.

For 50 hours without a halt up to last night, Axis Europe had been bombed from west and south.

In this period, it is estimated that Allied war planes swept over Germany and German-occupied Europe at the rate of about 200 sorties every hour and dropped more than 220 tons of bombs hourly.—Reuter.

No Climb-down By League

Chundrigar On Rajaji's "Most Practicable View"

SURAT, March 18

The view that at present the view held by Mr. Rajagopalachari is the most practicable and that propaganda should be carried out among the Hindu masses in order to make them accept the Muslim demand in principle was expressed by Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League in an interview to the 'Associated Press.'

Mr. Chundrigar said: "Those who suggest that there should be some climbdown by the Muslim League before a settlement between the League and the other parties can be arrived at, have, I am afraid, not properly grasped the position taken up by the League. The League has made it clear time and again that it stands for the complete independence of India and is more anxious than the Hindus to attain freedom. The policy adopted by the League is based on the principle of Self-Determination and the League demand is that Mussalmans, forming a separate nation in India, should finally decide as to whether that portion of the country in which they are in a majority should go under a centre which is bound to be predominantly Hindu. The Hindus who urge that the British should leave the country and allow them to form their government cannot, with any consistency, refuse the demand of the Muslims, mentioned above.

The true position is that the Mussalmans' demand that they should frame the constitution for the Government of one-fourth of the country where they are in a majority and the Hindus should frame the constitution for the Government of three-fourths of the country where they are in a majority. This demand is so logical that no climbdown by the League is possible and the League demand can therefore be said to be the minimum demand of the Muslims."—A. P.

GOERING'S DEPUTY KILLED

BERNE:—Col. Josef Veltjens, the righthand man of Field-Marshal Herman Goering, a fighter pilot of the Luftwaffe has been killed on a service flight, says a Berlin report. Veltjens was Goering's Deputy for special tasks.—India Press Service.

U-Boat Commander Who Sank Ark Royal Captured

WASHINGTON:—Captain Frederick Guggenberger, the U-Boat Commander who torpedoed and sank the British Aircraft Carrier, Ark Royal is now a prisoner in U.S.A., says an official announcement.

He is one of the seven survivors picked after a duel between a U. S. plane and his U-boat on the Brazilian Coast recently. Guggenberger was awarded the Knights Cross for sinking the Ark Royal and was again decorated last year.—India Press Service.

ADULT EDUCATION EXHIBITION: A large number of supporters, feel that the present dates suggested, viz., March or April 1944 for holding the Adult Education Exhibition are inconvenient. Some of them are also of the opinion that the time available for the preparation of exhibits is very short. They have, therefore, suggested that, the dates may be postponed till after the coming rainy season. With a view to meet their wishes and to give them sufficient time for preparing or collecting exhibits the Committee has postponed the dates to about the last week of October 1944.

Life Sentence For Three For Girl Wife's Torture

KARACHI, March 18: Because she was suspected by her father-in-law and mother-in-law of stealing a 4-anna bit from the house a 15-year-old girl-wife named Noorabi was tortured by them with the help of the girl's husband. The torture was so inhuman as to be described by the Chief Court Judge as "unequalled in the history of crime".

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury the Judge awarded the maximum sentence to the three accused namely transportation for life.—A. P.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

NEW DELHI, March 18: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the Convocation at the Lady Irwin College this evening.—A. P.

HEADING INTO A THIRD WAR?

Willkie Wants U. S. A. To Use Power To Avoid It By Giving Up Isolationism

NEW YORK, March 18: Mr. Wendell Willkie declares in the April issue of the American magazine "Foreign Affairs" that another cycle of fear and depression and another world war could only be avoided if the United States used its sovereign power to help create and operate a strong international organisation pledged to use force.

Mr. Willkie states that since the turn of the century, the United States has lost the power of directing its national destiny

"I want to see our Government use the sovereign power of the United States in partnership with the sovereign power of other peace-loving nations to create and operate all international organisations, which will give better protection to the rights of all nations on the wider political and economic bases than has yet been attempted in history", he said.

The United States "must expand the use of our sovereignty to the extent that other nations will expand theirs to accomplish the common purpose. If we decide to do this we may succeed in turning that page of history, which we fumbled at but failed to turn 25 years ago. If, on the contrary, we decide to continue the same static, passive and essentially isolationist policy, which we adopted after the last world war, I feel we shall be heading into a third one."—Reuter.

Further Extension For Opening Of Cloth Bales

BOMBAY, March 18: A press note issued by the Textile Commissioner says:—

In view of the difficulties that have recently been experienced over transport, the Textile Commissioner has decided to give an extension until April 30th, 1944, for the opening of bales of cloth or yarn texmarked December, 1943.—A. P.

HOUSE COLLAPSE CASE ADJOURNED

The Churchgate Reclamation House Collapse Case came up for hearing on Saturday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court.

A number of photographs of the site taken after the collapse were produced in court, S. L. Jadhav, Asst. Police Photographer and R. B. Koparde a photographer who had been engaged by Mr. Nicolls, assessor of House Collapse Inquiry Committee, were then examined.

Mr. K. H. Dastoor, Asst. City Engineer of the Bombay Municipality stated that he visited the site of the house collapse in his official capacity on July 6. He further stated that when he opened the piled groups he found hollows between the pile-heads and the pile caps. He added that the gaps were filled with a mixture of mixed concrete and bricks. The mixture was defective. He also found a slight tilting of the pile caps. Some of the pile bars were bent inside the pile caps.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General conducted the prosecution.

The case was adjourned.

STOP PRESS

FOUR KILLED IN FRACAS

SURAT, March 18.

Four persons were killed in a fracas between some Pathans and a group of Bhils in Tegapur village, Mandvi Taluka, says a report reaching here. 22 Pathans and one Bhil were arrested.—A P.

SOVIET'S FRESH GAINS

MOSCOW, March 18

The Russians have captured Ponoshaya, said Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day to-night.

Ponoshaya is ten miles south-west of Novo Ukrainka whose capture was first announced in last night's Soviet communique. The Russians have captured Zhmerinka, announce Marshal Stalin in a second order of the day to-night.—Reuter

VICHY OFFICIALS' APPEAL DISMISSED

ALGIERS, March 18: The military court dismissed to-day the appeal of four Vichy officials sentenced to death a fortnight ago for torturing prisoners in Hadjerat Mgul concentration camp at Colomb Bechar in Southern Algeria before the Allies landed.—Reuter.

WOMEN AGED 17½ - 45 WANTED NOW TO BECOME NURSES IN THE A. N. S.

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Previous experience is not necessary. Apply immediately to join the A.N.S. and assist the women of India who are already working wholeheartedly for this humane cause.

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Your training period will be from 3 to 9 months. During training the following concessions will be admissible :—

(a) Free accommodation and board.
(b) Uniform allowance of Rs. 60.
(c) Personal Allowance of Rs. 25 (inclusive of laundry).
(d) A bonus of Rs. 100 on being called up for service.

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When called up for military duty:—

(a) Pay; Rs. 100-2½-120-3-126.
(b) In addition all members are provided with free board (rations, messing and mess servants) and lodging (accommodation, furniture, fuel and lighting).
(c) Uniform allowance:— Rs. 150 on joining duty Rs. 60 for 2nd year Rs. 100 per year thereafter
(d) A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service.

QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates must be female British subjects or subjects of a State in India. Subjects of certain foreign countries are also eligible.

Candidates must possess good education.

Midwives eligible for direct enrolment. Increments for past experience.

Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join A.N.S. under special terms.

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Wrestling Fiasco At Brabourne Stadium

By J. C. MAITRA

It was advertised in the newspapers a few days ago that there would be an earthquake in Bombay. The prediction came true! There was an earthquake in Bombay. Fortunately for the people of this city it was restricted to the Brabourne Stadium—just as the prophets had predicted. But unfortunately the tremors were not caused by the titanic struggles of giants in the wrestling arena as prophesied. They were actually due to the absence of any real fight—duels between the Champions and their challengers. The crowd was infuriated at this and destroyed property to the tune of thousands of rupees. Of course this was expected. In fact the organisers of the All-India Wrestling Tournament invited the trouble on themselves!

I KEPT MYSELF AWAY

I knew from the very start that the so-called All-India Wrestling Tournament would be a farce. And therefore I had kept myself away at a safe distance from the Tournament. I did not attend the show even once. I had enough experience of our professional wrestlers—top notchers at that—in the past. Was I not the referee in the Exhibition matches staged by the Nationalist Muslim Party at the Azad Maidan a few years ago? Didn't I see Hamida in his fight with Gunga leaving the arena before any verdict was declared? It was bound to be Gunga's turn to-day to refuse to fight on some pretext or others. I was more than convinced that these professional wrestlers of the highest class were really afraid of one another. They were more anxious to retain their reputation than face a good challenger.

THE TITLE MISNOMER

Nothing has happened since then to alter my opinion or conviction. Although the last show was organised by no less a body than the Cricket Club of India Ltd., I was not at all sanguine about its final outcome. It was announced to be an All-India Tournament. But I did not see any draw for it. In truth there was none. Only exhibition matches were arranged by the "Tournament Committee"—with the approval of the contestants! There were to be no semi-final or final matches according to weight or class. Or every match was to be a final by itself? Whatever that may be, I had no doubt in my mind that no All-India titles were at stake. So no old champions were to be dethroned or new ones to be set up. Thus it was a complete misnomer to give this show the high-sounding title of an All-India Competition.

AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION

The fights that were arranged were far from attractive, in consequence popular support was not as great as it might have been. Mere presence of Gama, the World Champion, and Imam Bux, the All-India Champion, around the wrestling arena, cannot now draw huge crowds to it. The glamour of their personality is gone. People want to see them inside the arena defending their long monopolised titles. They do not want to retire from the field, surrendering their titles, nor do they want to fight their challengers. Evidently they want to hold on to their glorious titles till death takes them away. This is an intolerable situation—hardly creditable to the wrestlers and wrestling in this country.

I yield to none in my admiration of the past achievements of Gama, Imam Bux and others who raised Indian wrestling in the eyes of the world. I have written dozens of articles in these columns in their praise. I have defended their claims against all attacks. But there is a limit to everything. We cannot go on upholding their cause till eternity—without any justification. The time came long ago when they should have given places to younger men. Unfortunately wrestling in this country—I mean of course professional wrestling—is still in an unorganised state. A few years ago some enthusiasts in Bombay set up a controlling body for wrestling, naming it the All-India Wrestling Federation.

A STILL-BORN FEDERATION.

But it was still-born. I do not know if it functioned even for a day. Since then no body has made an earnest effort to revive it or bring into being a new body, either here or in any other part of India. The result of it is that professional wrestling is in a chaotic condition. That is a great pity. There is not the least doubt in my mind that India stands at the summit of the wrestling world even to-day. Our wrestlers are capable of measuring their strength with anybody from the outside world. But if we allow the present stalemate to continue, a time is bound to come sooner than later, when our standard will decline low and our reputation as the champion wrestling country in the world will be a story of the past.

PRINCES CAN HELP

It is our ruling princes who support these wrestlers and do a lot in promoting wrestling in their states, who can help substantially in this matter. If they join in an All-India Federation or its subordinate organisations, they can persuade—even compel—their men to participate in any contest of an All-India or provincial character. If the latter still refuse, they can be deprived of their titles, of course this can be done even though the princes do not co-operate. Only it will have an adverse effect on wrestling in general, as some of the best talents in the land will remain out of our National competitive arena. The time has come when the situation must be faced squarely.

C.C.I. AT FAULT

I have no doubt Abu Jasdenwalla, Hon. Secretary of the C.C.I. and his colleagues who took great pains to organise this "Tournament", are exceedingly sad and disappointed over the disgusting episode. But sadder are those enthusiasts and fans who paid their way into the stands. If they were told beforehand that the star attraction of the night—the Gunga-Hamida fight—would not come off, then those who were interested in the other fights would have remained and those who were primarily attracted by the chief bout might have gone away. That would have saved the trouble and mischief which disfigured the sporting arena of Bombay. I am sure there are more reasons behind the fiasco than meet the eye. But I have no desire to probe into them, as it will serve no useful purpose in washing more dirty linen in public.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

I only hope that all those who are interested in wrestling—and particularly professional wrestling—should take this lesson to heart that they would never have anything to do with it, either as organisers or spectators, until a strong and representative body has been formed on an all-India basis, with its branches in the various provinces and States interested in it and tournaments are held under definite rules and clear-cut lines. It may be some consolation to those who had purchased tickets for the Gunga-Hamida fight that their money is going to the Indian Red Cross Fund. But this kind of solace will not soften their hearts or tempers in future. So a repetition of this cruel joke must be avoided in future at all costs. On this occasion I had remained absolutely silent—hoping against hope that the battle might materialise after all. But my worst fears took substantial forms. Let me assure my readers that in future I shall not hold a watching brief from a distance and permit people to be mulcted of their hard-earned money without a previous warning.

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7 PASSENGERS FOUND DEAD

RATLAM, March 18.

Seven passengers including a woman and four children were found dead in a Second Class Compartment of the Three Down Frontier Mail, when it arrived at Ratlam Station this morning.

When the train drew in smoke was seen coming out from the leading Second Class Compartment of the fourth bogie from the engine. The station authorities found that the doors and windows on both sides of the compartment were closed and locked from inside.

The doors were forced open when the compartment was found to be enveloped in smoke and flames. The fire was promptly extinguished and the dead bodies of two men, one woman and four children, all Indian, were recovered.—A. P

Four Persons Killed In Bus Accident

JESSORE, March 18: Four persons are reported to have been killed and 15 others injured as a result of a bus accident recently according to information received here from Narail.

It is stated that the bus which was running with full complement of passengers turned turtle near Rupgun on the Jessore-Narail line, resulting in casualties stated above.—A. P.

"BAIT THROWN AT INDIAN FIRMS"

Dyes Sub-Committee Decisions Create Commotion In Trade

The report about certain decisions taken at the meeting of the Dyes Sub-Committee of the Dyes and Chemical Advisory Committee held on the 14th inst., at the office of the Textile Commissioner has created surprise and some amount of commotion in the trade.

This Sub-Committee is a constituent of seven firms, three of whom are foreign concerns, and three Indian firms the remaining one is a firm of technical advisers only.

Mr. J. B. Greaves, the Chief Controller (Honorary) is the Chairman.

For some time there has been much discontent, it is reported in the Indian Section of the trade at the alleged preference given to the foreign companies like the I. C. I. in the matter of import of Dyes and Chemicals and their allocation.

Now it is stated that the Dyes Sub-Committee has decided to share the whole of the import trade among its own members, under the plea of canalisation of trade. It is freely stated that a bait has been thrown at the three Indian firms in the sub-Committee in the form of special licences for import of dyes.

The feature of this decision is that two of these Indian firms are not accredited representatives of manufacturers.

It will be interesting to note in this connection that the accredited manufacturers' representatives who have built up expensive contacts and who have applied for licences are being, it is alleged ignored and their claims have been arbitrarily set aside.

INDIANS AND IRANIANS ARE BROTHERS

ALLAHABAD, March 17.

"The Iranians and Indians are like two brothers who according to a Persian legend had got separated from each other, one going east and the other to the west; their families had forgotten all about each other and the only thing that remained in common between them were the snatches of a few old tunes which they still played on their flutes. It was through these tunes that after a lapse of centuries the two families recognised each other and were reunited. So also we come to India to play on our flutes our age old songs so that hearing them our Indian cousins may recognise us as their own and become reunitd with their Iranian cousins," thus observed Ali Asghar Hikmat, Leader of the Iranian Cultural Mission replying to the speech of Dr. Amar Nath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University who welcomed them at a meeting of the University staff this morning.

Ali Hikmat traced the history of the educational development in Iran and briefly described the existing organisations of primary secondary and University education there.

CENTURIES-OLD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IRAN & INDIA

ALLAHABAD, March 17.—Members of the Iranian Cultural Mission were entertained to a dinner by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru last night. Sir Tej Bahadur dwelt on the centuries-old cultural relationship between India and Iran. It was a mistake to suppose that India's cultural relations with Iran began only with the Muslim rule. On the contrary recent researches have shown that this relationship was centuries old and that India's contacts with Iran were older than those with China.

Replying H.E. Ali Ashghir Hikmat expressed the hope that just as the city of Allahabad was the confluence of Ganges and Jumna so will it prove it to be the meeting point of the cultures of India and Iran.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, March 14.—Three members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to Great Britain arrived here from Agra this morning by air, on their way back to Chungking. They are Messrs Wang Yun-Ulo Han Lih-Wu and Wen Yuan-Ning.—A.P.

Grim Battle For Cassino Town

Berlin Admits Capture Of Railway Station By Allies

BERLIN, March 18.

The German 'communique' to-day admitted that the Allies had captured the railway station of Cassino.

The 'communique' adds: "On the southern front, bitter struggle continues with unabated violence in the centre of Cassino town. Cassino railway station was lost after fierce fighting. A grim battle continues in the ruins of the town."—Reuter.

Indian Troops Hold Two Hills

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Advanced Allied Headquarters in Italy): The Fifth Army fighting hard has to-day (Saturday) made further progress in Cassino and on the rugged hills between the town and the Monastery Hill. Indian troops are firmly holding two hills west of the town where fluid fighting is raging. A third height was lost in a German counter-attack, but the Germans were subsequently driven off and it is now in no-man's land

The Germans continue to hold out in the south-west corner of Cassino against closely co-ordinated infantry tank and air attacks, but Allied troops are reducing one German strongpoint after another.

New Zealand troops attacked the railway station and a few Allied tanks and some infantry penetrated into the station area early yesterday afternoon just before a dive-bombing attack on the town by 15 German aircraft.

BEACHHEAD QUIET

In the Beachhead, artillery and smallarms fire dispelled a threatened German attack of company strength five miles west of Littoria but apart from intermittent artillery fire, the Beachhead was quiet. There has been active patrolling on both sides on the Eighth Army front.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CASSINO

Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters, March 18:

To-day's Allied 'communique' states: "LAND: Heavy fighting continues in the Cassino area, where Fifth Army infantry and tanks closely supported by artillery and air are methodically reducing determined enemy resistance from emplacements in the south-west corner of the town and in hills to the west. Troops of the Eighth Army and of the Fifth Army's Allied Beachhead force were engaged in active patrols.

AIR: Vienna was attacked yesterday by heavy bombers of the strategic air force escorted by long-range fighters. Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Forces hit Ceccina railroad bridge and yards at Monte Pescali. Gun positions and supply dumps were attacked in the Frosinone Ferentino area by light bombers. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eleven of ours are missing.

M.A.A.F. flew approximately 1,600 sorties. Over the battle area in daylight hours, 60 enemy aircraft were active."—Reuter.

CHINESE FORCES FORGE AHEAD IN N. BURMA

Severe Clashes In Chin Hills: Improvement In Allied Positions East Of Mayu Range

NEW DELHI, March 18.

During the past few days, Stilwell's Chinese force continued to advance south along the Walawbum-Kamaing road, forward elements of which have penetrated the foothills of Jambu Bum, says a press note issued by General Stilwell's headquarters in India.

Their positions in and around recently occupied Tingkawk Sakan, last village in the Hukawng Valley, have been consolidated. Stilwell's spearhead now points south into the narrow Mogaung river valley.

Severe Clashes In Chin Hills

During the 16/17th March, our patrols have been active in the foothills south-east of Maungdaw while further to the north, some additional hill features have been occupied, says an Allied War 'communique' issued from Headquarters, South-East Asia Command.

To the East of the Mayu range, we have effected some improvement to our positions on both sides of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road.

In the Chin Hills, there have been severe clashes with the Japanese force operating north-west of Tiddim. Our operations against this force are continuing.

Further parties of Japanese have crossed the Chindwin in the Tamanthi area and have come into contact with our advanced troops west of the Chindwin.

In north Burma, Chinese forces have driven 13 miles south of Walawbum and are maintaining pressure against the Japanese forces which have taken up defensive positions in the hills and mountains at the south end of the Hukawng valley. Tingkawk Sakan, held by our forces, has been shelled by artillery from Jambu Bum. On the track south-east of Taro, Chinese elements have driven an enemy unit south toward Tasu Bum inflicting casualties.

In the fort Hertz Area, Pinsau Ga, 22 miles south-east of Sumprabum, has been occupied by the enemy. Levies engaged the Japs and forced them to withdraw from a position south of Pinsau Ga.

YWATAUNG AIRFIELDS BOMBED

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, on the night of 16/17th March, bombed Ywataung airfields. Two large explosions were observed. The following day U. S. mediums again attacked the Shweli bridge in Northern Burma damaging the north approach and the centre of the structure. An attack also was made on oil installations at Lanywa, and fires were started. R.A.F. medium bombers, escorted by U. S. fighters bombed enemy positions near Kalewa on the Chindwin.

On the 16th and 17th of March, dive-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy positions and communications in the Arakan, Kaledan and Mayu Area, while dive-bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters attacked objectives in the Kabaw and Kale valleys, the Chindwin and the Chin Hills.—A.P.

JAP AIR ATTACK BEATEN OFF

NEW DELHI, March 18

The air operations, which put the British troops into Northern Burma were carried out by Maj.-Gen. George E. Strate-Meyer's Eastern Air Command.

R.A.F. 'Spitfires' of Air-Masrhal Baldwing's Tactical Air Force beat off the first Japanese air attack on the strip.

Over-all plans for this sudden surprise blow at the Japs were worked out by the integrated Allied staffs of Admiral Louis Mountbatten's South-East Asia Command.

In landing the British forces, the American Air Commandos and the R. A. F. and U. S. A. A. F. units of Brig.-Gen. William D. Old's troop-carrier command accomplished one of the most spectacular airborne invasions of military history.

"Japs Not Hanging On Ropes In Pacific"

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Commandant of the American Marine Corps, Lieutenant-General, Alexander Vandergrift said to-night, that the Japanese face "a perplexing dilemma" in defending the Pacific islands, but it would be folly to say that the enemy was "hanging on ropes"

"Sooner or later," he said, "the Japanese will suddenly straighten up and lash out." He will throw every ounce of his strength into punches.

Our guard must be up. We must be ready to fend off his blows while moving inside his guard to deliver our own special brand of "haymaker"

ANOTHER ADMIRALTY ISLAND CAPTURED

A spokesman said the Lorengau aerodrome on Mauns Island in the Admiralty Islands had been captured. The Sourabaya naval base, the Denpasar on Bali has been bombed.

Navy search planes bombed Pingalap and Oroluk in the Caroline Island on Wednesday, said a 'communique' from Admiral Chester Nimitz's Headquarters issued on Friday.

Army and Navy medium bombers dive-bombers and fighters attacked three Japanese held bases in the eastern Marshall Islands on Tuesday. An ammunition dump was blown up and hits scored among ground installations.—Reuter.

GERMAN LORRIES WORK ON GAS

MOSCOW:—German army lorries are being adapted to work on producer gas. Soviet aerial photographers who have obtained pictures of them behind German lines state that they are much larger than normal lorries and have eight wheels. Though the Nazis are not short of petrol they are preparing for such an eventuality.—India Press Service.

Bengal M. L. A. Kidnapped?

Government Chief Whip's Complaint

CALCUTTA, March 18

The 'kidnapping' of one of his party men by a member of the opposition, yesterday, was alleged by the Chief Government Whip, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, in the Bengal Assembly today.

Raising the matter as one of privilege of the House, Mr. Rehman, read out a letter from the Government Party Member concerned in which the latter alleged that while he was passing along Harrison Road yesterday afternoon, he met an Opposition Party Member, who took him in a motor car to the place of another Opposition Party Member and kept him there under strict guard until 10 p.m. thus preventing him from participating in the Assembly voting last night.

Mr. Rahman suggested that the matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House for enquiry.

On behalf of the Opposition Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu and Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal wanted to say something before the speaker gave his decision in the matter.

The Speaker said that he would have to decide whether the matter should be sent to the Committee of Privileges at all, and that he would give his decision on Monday next. If the allegation were correct, it became a criminal offence.

Earlier, the House voted the Budget demands under heads 'industry' and 'cinchona'.—A. P.

"NO DIVISION OF PALESTINE"

Demonstrations At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, March 18: A resolution opposing any proposal for the division of Palestine for the settlement of Jews was passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the City Congress Committee in observance of the "Palestine Day."

Earlier a procession was taken out by the "Red Shirts" which terminated in a public meeting.

The meeting also adopted a resolution demanding the immediate release of Detenus and Security Prisoners.

The resolution was moved by Nawabzada Allahnawaz Khan and supported by Dr. Khan Sahib, Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, Dewan Bhanju Ram and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Swati.—A. P.

BAR COUNCIL AND LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT TO BE AMENDED

NEW DELHI, March 15.—As a result of the ballot held to-day, Mr. Abdul Ghani's bill to further amend the Durgah Khwaja Sahib Act of 1936 has obtained the first place among non-official bills which will come up for discussion in the Central Assembly on 31st March.

The other bills are: Mr. Kazmi's bill to provide for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi for performing and keeping record of marriages among Muslims, Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang's bill to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's bill to amend the Bar Council Act and the legal Practitioner's Act, Dr. G. V. Deshmukhs' Bill to amend the Transfer of Properties' Act and Mr. Govind Deshmukh's Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act.—A.P.

LATTIMORES PUBLISH BOOK ON CHINA

The "Herald-Tribune" reviewer praises the new book: "The Making of Modern China" by Owen and Eleanor Lattimore which, he says, "gives a new perspective on China...." The reviewer adds "China today is undergoing transformation more impressive than any in the cluttered archives of her dynasties. She will not long escape the contagion of the sea".

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SHAKUNTALA

Jayashree, Chandramohan

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SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)

PUBLIC NOTICE

EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

(TENDER No. 144-45)

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 10th April, 1944 for supply, of Half Round B. G. and Half Round M. G. sleepers of the following species:—

Botanical name	Common name
Toctona Grandis	Teak.
Mesua ferrea	Nahor, Nangal Suruli.
Hopea parviflora	irupu irumbogam.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5|- being the cost of tender documents to the Chief Auditor, B. N. Ry. House, Kidderpore, Calcutta, whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

T. M. DUMBLE,
Sleeper Control Officer,
Eastern Group,
B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore.
Calcutta, 28-2-1944.

(8027)

NOTICE

THE LISTER ANTISEPTICS & DRESSINGS COMPANY, (1928) LIMITED.

The Directors propose to offer 1,000 Ordinary shares and 1,000 6% Tax-free Preference Shares to the existing shareholders in proportion to their present holding to those share-holders whose names appear on the Register of Members as on the 20th March 1944. Persons desiring to register their shares with the company are requested to do so on or before the 20th instant.

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P. O. Cossipore,
Calcutta, the 6th March, 1944.
8188

4th "HOUSEFULL" WEEK

NAVIN PICTURES' FASCINATING SOCIAL WITH A THRILLING THEME

DOST

Starring: **NURJEHAN, MOTILAL**

Director: SHAUKAT HUSSAIN

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking: 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

TO-DAY MATINEE 1-45 p.m.
Darling VASANTEE at her BEST in

"KURBANI"

'MURLI' Picture
Directed by RAM DARYANI
"KURBANI" Means DURGA.
KHOTE, VASANTEE, KAUSALYA, ISHWARLAL.

TAJ

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10-15.
Plans open 10 to 12 noon.
Grant Rd. Corner.
2nd WEEK

PROFESSOR WITHOUT STUDENTS

"A HATHWI"

Mr. Nontiyal, who is the Secretary of the Art Circle at Mussoorie and who has received training in art at the Lucknow School of Art, is shortly going to organise in Bombay an exhibition of his Kashmir sketches. Mr. Nontiyal has recently visited Kashmir and the sketches made by him were exhibited at Delhi.

6th WEEK

RANJIT'S Gorgeous Mythological

SHANKAR PARVATI

SADHONA BOSE, AROON

Director: C. A. DOSHI

AJIT Release

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

4TH WEEK!
See & Hear Songs & Dances of MUMTAZ SHANTI in
BADALTI-DUNIYA
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., Tues. 1 p.m.
AT
NEW WEST END

The winner of Hearts
BABY MADHURI
in
Vishvas

SURENDRA
MEHTAB

A J.B.H. Wadia Production.

2 SECOND WEEK

CAPITOL

Sat., Sun., Tues. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Daily at 4, 7 & 10.
Reservation 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
A 'Happy' Release.

Albert Einstein, most illustrious German scientist to find in America a refuge from Nazi persecution and an opportunity to continue his studies adding to the fund of the world's knowledge, is 65 years old this week. The Associate Editor of the "New York Times Magazine", Danel Schwartz, describes how the great physicist spends his day.

The scientst, Schwartz says, lives as simply as the first day he came to America on a visit in 1933 and stayed on because Hitler had come to power in Germany. He arises at 8 a. m. and leaves early for the Institute for Advanced Study, a branch of Princeton University. There, a large study room is reserved for him. His assistant has a small room adjoining.

Only Tool

At the moment there is no assistant; war has made heavy demands upon physicists and mathematicians of the calibre suitable to assist Einstein. Nor has Einstein any students; the University feels that these would only distract him from the work which the University feels is of paramount importance to humanity.

Lately, Einstein does not even use the large study room assigned to him. He finds the smaller one warmer and more comfortable.

A great scientist is popularly envisioned as surrounded by bizarre laboratory paraphernalia. Einstein's only research tools are pencil and paper, with which he makes endless calculations which he calls "idealised experiments", because all the spheres imagined therein are perfect, all speeds uniform, all surfaces frictionless.

Dr. Einstein's description of his work method is: "I think and think for months and for years. Ninety-nine times the conclusion is false. The 100th time I am right."

The task he has set for himself is working out a single theory that explains both gravitation and electromagnetism. According to the current theory, these forces are distinct. However, physicists prefer to believe they are not different, but rather the two sides of the same force.

Work For Navy

Besides his theoretical job, Einstein has taken on work for the U. S. Navy.

The scientist returns to his home, which is situated not far from the University, at about 1 p. m. He then works in his own study until evening. His recreations include playing the violin—Bach, Mozart and Beethoven—and helping numerous refuge organisations throughout the world.

Residents of Princeton know and admire him but are slightly nonther. One resident said: "I'm not a not wearing a hat, whatever the weaplussed by the professor's habit of mathematical genius but I have got sense enough to put on a hat when it rains."

The statement expresses the average man's awe in the presence of genius that appears eccentric. Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, tells how American scientists regard their distinguished guest. Dr. Aydelotte states:

Typical Of Nazis

"Many German refugees are making a contribution to U. S. cultural resources, the importance of which it would be hard to overestimate. Conspicuous among them is Dr. Einstein. Dr. Einstein is now an American citizen who does his part, not merely as a scholar among his colleagues, but also as a public-spirited member of the community. He has earned the respectt and affection of all who have come in contact with him. He avoids publicity, works daily at his own researches, has undertaken important investigation for the Navy, and quietly lends support to many good causes.

"Dr. Einstein, and all the men who cherish similar ideals, could never consent to live in a country in which freedom of thought and expression were denied. Without such freedom no culture is possible which could command the loyalty and co-operation of reasonable men.

"Dr. Einstein's experience is typical of the way in which the Nazis have impoverished Germany. It illustrates, also, the way in which the traditional broad democratic hospitality of the United States operates to widen and deepen the intellectual and spiritual foundations of our national life." —U. S.O W I.

CHINESE GOVT. TAKES OVER SHANTINIKETAN SCHOLAR

BOMBAY, March 16.

Tovkinkar Sinha, a research scholar of the China Bhawan, Santiniketan, has, it is learnt, been appointed by the Chinese Government as the first professor of Hindi, Kunming University.—A.P

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "How Bhakti is all Inclusive and all Pervasive" in English Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 10, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 23 1362
Parsi: Meher 17, 1313
Sunrise: 7-44 a.m. Sunset: 7-48 p.m.
Hightide: 6-10. 20-01. Lowtide: 0.46. 12-52.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

SUBHASHCHANDRA, aged 5, the son of Harshadrai K. Joshi, Advocate, expired on Friday, the 17th morning.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Anniversary celebrations Mrs. M. Karuvan presiding to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall. Variety entertainment and lectures.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB: A meeting will be held at St. Michaels High School, Mahim to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) there is discussion on Ghalib by some eminent scholars.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: To-day (Sunday) a public meeting at Anand Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.), when Dr. Chattarji, Prof. Bhagwat, Mr. Padhye, and others will speak.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA: A Social to meet Mrs. Manoramabai Gokhle on March 20 at the residence of Mrs. Rasheed N. Futehally at Andheri.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "The Festival of Spring", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Mr. M. R. Gopalachar will conduct the weekly class on "Bhagwat Geeta' at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

S. INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: A musical concert by Sri. V. V. Satagotan (vocal), C. R. Mani (violin), Krishnamani (mridangam), to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in S. Indian Educational Society Hall. Admission to members only

GOKALIBAI PUNAMCHAND PITAMBER HIGH SCHOOL: The portrait of the late Sheth Amritlal Moujt Gandhi will be unveiled by Sheth Ramdevji Anandilal Podar, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on the premises of the Goklibai P. P. High School, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE: The Second Session will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. S. A. Dange will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Medical Profession will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S T.) at Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel.

SAMBUDDHANAND'S DISCOURSES To-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at Mission Library Hall Khar Road, Bhagawat Geeta at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall Khar Road. Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

City Journalists To Meet Iranian Mission

Under the auspices of the Journalists Association of India, city journalists will meet the Iranian Cultural Mission at 6-30 p.m. on Monday 20th inst., at the Journalists Club, Prospects Chamber Annexe. The meeting is open only to journalists.

IRAN LEAGUE AND ANJUMAN

A Reception to the Iranian Mission at Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m Sir Homi Mehta presiding.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH DAY

Under the auspices of the Public Health Department, "School Children Health Day" organised by Dr. V R. Bhoosrath will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the Gilder Tank Maidan, Grant Road, under the presidentship of Mr M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner when Dr. B. C. Das Gupta Executive Health Officer, Mrs Shuffi Tayabji, Mr. N. C. Pupala and Dr. B B. Yodh, will address the gathering.

Alleged Malbar Relief Fund

Vithaldas V. Jerajani Ag. President, All-India Spinners' Association writes:

It is being given to understand that an inhabitant of Malbar side in his Khaki Khadi uniform is collecting amounts in the names of 'Malbar Relief Fund' and 'Bhartiya Charkha Sangh' Dongri Bombay who has published receipts of eight annas each signed by D. C Patil and also marked 'spinning wheel' thereon.

I have, therefore to bring to the knowledge of general public that the All-India Spinners' Association has no connection with this collection

Lorry Dirver Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thangavelu Palmanarkar, a military lorry driver, having knocked down a pedestrian on Reay Road yesterday was being taken to Byculla Police Station in the same lorry when he knocked down a woman at the junction of Love Lane and V G. Road. The woman was immediately removed to the hospital, where later on she succumbed to her injuries.

The accused is charged under Sec. 304 of the I.P.C and was placed today before Mr Coelho the Presidency Magistrate, II Court, Mazgaon who enlarged him on bail till March 30.

Robert Young, Betty Grable and Adolphe Menjou in "Sweet Rosie O'Grady' at Eros.

"Zamin" Comes To Minerva

Impressive Film Of Peasantry's Life

By T. V. P.

Altogether different from the common vogue of pictures was "Zamin" released yesterday at Minerva. Many films have been made so far by various producers in which the problems of peasants and cultivators in relation to landlords have been dealt with, but there has been none so far which devoted its complete attention to the problem of the peasants as "Zamin" produced by Anand Brothers does and therefore none has succeeded in becoming as gripping as "Zamin." Anand Brothers deserve congratulations on the production of this purposeful picture.

One can recall only 'Savkari Pash' as a picture that can come somewhere near to "Zamin." But even then it stuck one as an individual story. The symbolism and abstraction of 'Zamin' have not been even attempted in any other film within this writer's memory.

Ignorance of the peasantry and designs of the scheming capitalists have been contrasted in this picture in a very impressive manner. When capitalists find that they want certain areas because they contain mineral wealth, they will resort to any means, fair or foul to procure it, lawfully if possible, unlawfully if necessary. They spread all kinds of wiles and hold up lures to tempt the peasantry to part with their land. This has happened everywhere on the face of the globe and it has been brought out in this representative film as an object-lesson.

Durga Khote makes a convincing peasant woman, Raj Bishwas, a typical guileless peasant. The character of the deaf man, played by Khalil is something outstanding. David makes a believable capitalist-investor. The romance between Navin Yagnik and Khursheed, a new comer, had better been avoided to maintain the homogeneous character of the picture.

Lovers of progressive and purposeful pictures will find much to learn in "Zamin."

"Lal Haveli" Nearing Completion

Surendra, Nurjehan, Ullhas, Maya Banerji, Yakub, Kanhaiyalal, Ghory, Vaisala Kumthekar, Brijrani, Badriprasad and Alaknanda are cast in 'Lal Haveli' which is nearing completion K. B. Lall is directing it.

Warner Brothers' Laurels

Irving Thalberg Memorial Award granted to Warner Bros. by the Academy of Motion Picture, Arts and Sciences for 1943:—

Best Picture of the year—'Casablanca.'

Best Performance—Actor Paul Lukas in 'Watch On The Rhine.'

Best musical recording—'This is the Army.'

Best original screen play—'Princess O'Rourke.'

Best Director—Michael Curtiz in 'Casablanca.'

Irving Thalberg Memorial Award for "Most consistently high quality of product during the year"—Hal B Wallis

Sunday Morning Shows

METRO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" at 10 a. m.

EROS—"How Green Was My Valley" at 10 a. m

STRAND—"The Man in the Iron Mask" at 10-30 a.m.

REGAL—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye" at 10-30 a. m.

CAPITOL—"Room Service" at 10 a. m.

PALACE—"Stanley and Livingstone" at 10-30 a. m

AURORA—"The Great Lie" at 10-30 a. m.

PARADISE—"Angels with Dirty Faces" at 10-30 a. m.

Security Demand For Article On Bose

The Government of Bombay have demanded a fresh security of Rs. 1,500 from the Associated Advertisers and Printers Ltd. press, for an article about Subhas Chandra Bose which appeared in Mr P. G. Rao's "The Journalist" of which the Associated Pres were, until recently, the printers.

Visvesvaraya Advocates 5-Year Industrialisation Plan

India Must Get Same Facilities As Canada And Australia In Developing Industries, He Says

NAGPUR, March 18.

The urgent importance of industrialisation of India in any plan of post-war reconstruction was stressed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya delivering his presidential address over the fourth annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation.

"What should be done by Government now, if they mean business," said Sir M Visvesvaraya, "is to deduce a five-year-plan from the figures given in the Fifteen Year Plan and work up a complete five-year-plan with detailed schedules.

There is urgent need for starting new industries and need also for making active preparations from now for establishing heavy industries as soon as war is over.

To meet this need, industrial leaders and businessmen among us are prepared; but Government show unpreparedness, unwillingness and will not discuss any connected plan openly."

Among development of prime importance that cannot wait Sir M. Visvesvaraya mentioned the starting of industries like the automobile, aeroplane, power machinery generally, machine tools, iron and steel, heavy electrical industries, ship-building, special defence machinery and industrial plant, heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, rayon and plastics.

If industries were given facilities, he added as is done in every progressive country they would give abundant employment both to leaders and workers and they would bring to the front great number of people capable of organising, controlling and regulating occupations and services

"What the country urgently wants now is more occupations and larger production and income."

REVISE ECONOMIC POLICIES

Sir M. Visvesvaraya criticised the attitude of Government in the matter f establishment and growth of heavy industries in this countyr and said, "Since promises have been held out from the year 1917 that India will have the status of a dominion Government soon, the British Government cannot complain if we demand the same facilities as those enjoyed by Canada and Australia for developing our industries". He urged Government to reverse their economic policies.

The speaker analysed the Fifteen-Year Plan now before the country and said, "The plan is in refreshing contrast to the patchwork proposals and fragmentary schemes hitherto put forward by the authorities or reconstruction committees at New Delhi.

We trust with all this information now before them, the Committees will not fail to give necessary prominence to industries in the final proposals due from them

There is no standard plan in existence to guide in such matters, but the principles followed by the authors of the Fifteen Year Plan are sound, and one may be sure that the bulk of the business population of India will heartily support their proposals"

Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested a five-year-plan of economic reconstruction which should provide for the many urgent needs and developments under industries. He urged setting up a department of industries in the Central Government working in close association with an economic council or development board, special development staff to carry out the directions of the organisation, adequate tariff protection, special effort to make preparations for the early starting of a dozen heavy industries, and working out a detailed scheme for investment on industries of capital of not less than Rs. 1,000 crores by both Government and public, and added that the programme should include measures calculated to double the value of output from both industries and agriculture in five to seven years time.—A P.

TEXTILE CONFERENCE

A Conference under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner is being held next week of the representatives of Provincial Governments and Indian States to agree on co-ordinated measures to ensure that sales of cloth and yarn do not exceed control levels throughout all stages of distribution.

This Conference follows on the warning recently issued by the Textile Commissioner to Mills and Merchants against malpractices which some are indulging in, and it is understood that severe measures if necessary to the extent of compelling sales under a licence only are contemplated.

The Bombay Government, which Province accounts for 75 per cent of the total of India's cloth production is to be represented at the Conference, and their active assistance and co-operation will go far to ensure compliance with the Order by merchants in the main distributing centres of the Province which means that merchants in the up-country centres will in turn receive supplies at correct prices.

New Immigration Restrictions In East Africa

A special general meeting of Africa Shippers Association was held on Friday, at Sheth Dawood Hajee Nasser's Office, Dhobi Talao to protest against new Immigration Restrictions in East Africa whereby Indians will be principally affected.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the above meeting:—

"This meeting views with alarm the "newly enacted Immigration restric-"tions in East Africa and believes that "same have been brought into opera-"tion to achieve the time-worn in-"tention of the Europeans to stop "completely Indian immigration under "the excuses of Food shortage and "Housing difficulties

"Further this meeting apprehends "the fact that the Government of "India have been implicated in the "said restrictions and appeals to the "Government of India to bring pres-"sure on the African Governments to "repeal this legislation capable of "jeopardising Indian rights of Colo-"nisation and Settlement"

The President Mr. Dawood Hajee Nasser observed in his concluding remarks that India should fight this measure with same vigour and tenacity which were evinced by India at the time of the Clove monopoly in Zanzibar and at the time of the Piecegoods monopoly last year which had to be dropped as a consequence of this Association's campaign

Messrs. A. K. Kanji, Mathuradas Matani, Tayabali Adamji, Ebrahim Manji, Bhaichand Shah also spoke

Exhibition Sale Of Indigenous Articles During Easter

In order to popularise indigenous goods as much as possible the Parsi Bekari Fund are organising a grand Exhibition sale, during Easter holidays in the C. J Hall open to all castes and creed. It will be held from 1st April to 8th April and will include a large variety of indigenous goods handicrafts cloths hosiery, toilet requisites fancy articles for ladies' ware embroidery borders etc. Those who desire to keep their goods in the sale are requested to see Mr. Guzder Central Bank Building (3rd Floor) with the samples of their articles on March 23 and 24 between 11 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 to 6 p.m.

Manufacturers' Conference Compelled To Drop Resolution Demanding National Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 17.

A storm that is brewing is likely to burst at the All-India Manufacturers Conference which meets tomorrow.

It is reported that the Governor has refused to inaugurate the conference unless the Resolution on the Establishment of a National Government is withdrawn. Frantic efforts have been made to persuade the Governor, but as he is adamant, the Committee has submitted to his threat and has decided to drop the Resolution

ALL-INDIA KURMI KSHATTRIYA CONFERENCE

Thee Secretary, Kurmi Kshattriya Club Purbia Tola, Etawah (U. P.) writes:

"The President and the Gen Secretary of All-India Kurmi Kshattriya Mahasabha has accorded sanction for the holding of the 23rd session of the Mahasabha in the district of Etawah during the Easter holidays. Kurmi Kshattriya institutions are requested to arrange for proper representation.

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G. I. P. Workers' Unity Wins Id Holiday

There are 9,000 workers in the G. I. P. workshop at Parel (Bombay). Of them about 7,000 are Hindus, 2,000 are Muslims.

On the 8th March was due to the great religious day of the Muslims, Id-E-Milad (Bara Wafat). The Muslim workers sent a deputation to the Works Manager asking for a holiday—but the request was turned down.

The workers then appoached the Union's Managing Committee. The Union's representation was also rejected.

In the recess hour, a mass meeting was held. 2,000 workers attended and unitedly supported the demand for a holiday. In a short time 4,000 workers signed a requisition demanding the holiday.

The Manager of the Workshop was faced with this united demand of over 50 per cent of the workers. He gave in and conceded the demand—in the face of complete unity of Hindu and Muslim workers, nothing could stand.—"Peoples War."

GANG OF FAKE FAKIRS ROUNDED UP

The Bombay C.I.D. have arrested thirteen members of a large organisation which has for some years existed by cheating the Public of the City by what may be called the Bogus Fakir or Sadhu ruse.

These cheats operate in batches of three or four. One in each batch poses as a psychic Sadhu or Fakir who can foretell the future and cure ailments, etc., by magical means and the others act the role of satisfied "clients" who have won fabulous amounts on "Satta" betting or in business or have been cured of illness in consequence of the "Sadhu's" advice. Having impressed the victim they persuade him to hand over money or valuables and send him to pray at a Mosque or Temple or to buy flowers and they abscond with his property during his absence.

It is believed that many persons who have been cheated by members of this gang have not yet informed the police and any such persons are requested to call at the Prevention of Crime Branch Office on the second floor of the New C.I.D. building at Gymnasium Road during office hours on any working day.—"Police News."

MR. JINNAH IN LAHORE

LAHORE, March 18: Mr. M. A Jinnah, and Mr. Hossain Imam, President-elect of the Punjab Muslim Students' Conference arrived in Lahore this morning.

Mr. Jinnah and party drove to Nawab of Mamdot's residence, accompanied by Nawab of Mamdot Mr. Jinnah inspected in the afternoon the house which has been purchased for him in Lahore. He will inaugurate the students conference tonight.—A. P.

Muslim Students Want Viceroy To Recant

ALIGARH, March 17: The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation which met here under the presidentship of the Raja of Mahmudabad passed many resolutions one of which expressed alarm at the recent pronouncement of the Viceroy regarding the geographical unity of India and urging upon him to declare unequivocally the inevitable and the established fact of Pakistan which is the birthright of Muslim India. The resolution further requests the Viceroy to allow a Muslim Students' Delegation to Britain to place before the British public, particularly the Muslim students point of view.—Orient Press.

Lend-Lease At Work In Madras

MADRAS, March 18: The Madras Government have sanctioned a loan of nine and a half lakhs to Simpson and Co. for the purchase of 167 motor chasis under Lend and Lease allotted to this province

Under the Lend and Lease arrangement Government will purchase four Tractors from U.S.A. for use by the Agricultural Department for "grow more food" campaign.—Orient Press.

Death Of Dr. Latiff's Wife

HYDERABAD (Deccan): The death occurred on Saturday morning of Begum Abdul Latif, wife of Dr. Syed Abdul Latif.

CHINESE PROFESSOR IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, March 17: Prof. Jen Hsu, a Chinese Scholar and Professor of Botany in the Kunming University (China) has arrived in Lucknow for research in botany under Dr. Sahani, head of the Department of Botany, Lucknow University. He is likely to stay in Lucknow for two years.—A. P.

HYDARI NOT SUCCEEDING CHHATTARI

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 18.

Enquiries made by the United Press in authoritative circles do not confirm the news recently circulated regarding the likelihood of Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Civil Supplies Department, succeeding to the Nawab of Chattari, President of H. E. Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, after the expiry of the latter's term of office.—United Press

Bombay Races

Doubles For Meherjee, Dhalla And M. C. Patel

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday

Majority of the punters failed to achieve the best from the day's sport held at Mahaluxmi to-day, when the fourth day of the Spring Meeting was put on action.

Outsiders scored in the first two events and raging favourites failed to win any of the nine events but as the rest of the winners were not much neglected and as several fancied candidates were in the minor moneys, disaster was averted.

Three Parsi trainers, Meherjee, Dhalla and Patel succeeded in pulling out doubles. The former's success was distinctly admirable and popular. The consistent Sukab Baghdad and Mr. Banatwalla's Ala Honak who was made an addition to his small string only this week, helped the painstaking trainer to draw up in line with several of the experienced professionals. Trainer Dhalla's double was not as well in favour of the layers of the odds.

Britt, the season's champion jockey who was astride four firm favourites won only two events.

Another Devil won the day's attractive event, the St. Cloud Handicap in facile style while the next of the attraction, the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Plate ended in a tie for Sapodil and Royal Blood.

The following are the results:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr N E D Pandole's GREAT STAR 8-4 Z K Khan 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 8-4 Neoji 2
Maharaja of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 8-11 N Singh 3
Mr Kadri al Ardharumli's FARASHA 8-11 Magan Singh 4

Not run: Mandub al Garb and Saif al Muluk.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 144. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: Dhalla.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr J A Grimshaw's HIGHLAND REEL 8-4 Rook 1
Messrs S J Bharucha and D W Balfour's EASTER MONDAY 9-0 Marrs 2
Mrs. Justice's INJUSTICE 8-9 Jones 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's SENIORITA 8-7 Roberts 4

Not run: Captain Courageous, Call to Arms and Cake.

Won by: Head, 1/2 length, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 31 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 186. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Balfour.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr M Jamshedji's SUKAB BAGHDAD 9-2 Virsingh 1
Mr S G Bhopatkar's SILVER SCREEN 8-4 Chavan 2
Messrs Mehta and Hope's KING HILAL 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's TAMIM AL KHAIR 8-13 H Singh 4

All ran.

Won by: Short head, 1/2 length, Head.

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Meherjee.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Divisio nII.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharani Chimnabai's SQUARE DEAL 8-8 Sibbritt 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PASHWANJI 9-4 Raffaele 2
Mr S G Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 7-9 Stead 3
Messrs Ebrahim and Dossa's ROYAL PRINCESS 8-6 Burn .. 4

Not run: Sweet Thought, Roopsundari, Pakistan and Highland Heather.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, Head.

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 21 and Rs. 84.

Trainer: J Thompson.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. N E D Pandole's QA'ID AL ARAB 7-13 Sibbritt 1
Mr M D Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 7-11 Virsingh 2
Maharaja of Baroda's RABDAN 8-12 West 3
Maharaja of Baroda's BLENHEIM 9-2 Britt 4

Not run: Pukar and Sukab Ramzi.

Won by: Short head, 1 length, 1 length

Time: 2 minutes 20 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: Dhalla.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's FLASHING PRINCE 9-0 Britt 1
Messrs G Dharamsey and A H Ahmedbhoy's BROADCAST 8-4 Burn 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BISMARK 8-8 Jones 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8-11 Raffaele 4

Not run: Devas Luck, Windsor Way, Lydia and Peerless.

Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 15 Rs 20 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: M C Patel.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 8-3 Jones 1
Maharaj Kumar Khanderao's AYESHA 8-5 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Baroda s DANCING LILY 8-10 Britt 3
Mrs S. Basher Ali's MONEL 7-12 Rook 4

Not run: Carlos and Solmint.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: Khemara.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 8-4 Burn 1*
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL BLOOD 7-13 Britt 1*
Maharaja of Gwalior's TOOFAN MAIL 9-4 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Idar's NO WONDER 9-11 Brace 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run: Medallion.

Won by: Dead-heat, Neck, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 42 on Sapodil and Rs. 39 on Royal Blood. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 45 and Rs. 30.

Trainer: Higgins and M C Patel.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr J D Banatwalla's ALA HONAK 9-2 Burn 1
Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 9-4 Sibbritt 2
Messrs. Abrahams' KING SOLOMON 9-3 Virsingh 3
Mrs. Justice's SAGIR DAHMAN 8-0 Britt 4

Not run: Jutland.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 29.

Trainer: Meherjee.

Ranji Trophy

W.-I. STATES' LEAD

RAJKOT, March 18

The Western India States Cricket Association completed their first innings this afternoon with a total of 254 runs, securing a lead of 109 runs over the Northern India Cricket Association.—A. P.

INTER-UNIVERSITY HOCKEY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Marcn 18: In the finals of the Inter-University Hockey Tournament played at the Osmania University grounds this evening, Osmania University beat Delhi University by one goal to nil.—A. P.

Beau Jack Beats Al Davis

NEW YORK, March 18: Beau Jack former world lightweight champion scored easy points of win at Madison Square Garden over Al Davis, Brooklyn welterweight ten rounder. Referee and both the judges gave the Georgia Negro 28 out of possible 30 points. This may be his last fight for the duration as he has passed army medical and may be called up any day now.—Reuter.

"Senior Politician Of South India"

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has issued the following message on the death of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu:

"Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's services to co-operative movement are too well-known and appreciated to need reiteration on my part. He was one of the senior politicians of South India and his unexpected removal from the scene leaves a sad gap in the public life of Madras."

Messrs. S. Ramanathan and K. Santhanam were also deeply shocked to hear the news and expressed their appreciation of the services rendered to the country by late Mr. Pantulu.—A. P

NO BELIEVER IN FRATERNISATION!

FYZABAD, March 17.—Fraternisation of the occasion of the "Holi" festival cost of a man his lips. Bhaggan went to greet his erstwhile friend, as is the custom to patch up old quarrels on such occasion, but the latter, evidently no believer in compromise, bit off Bhaggan's lips while embracing him. Bhaggan with his lips torn off is now lying in the Sardar hospital.—A P

NEW DELHI, March 18: His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to select Lt.-Col. H. M. Poulton at present Political Agent, Jaipur to officiate as Resident of Gwalior and for the states of Rampur and Benares vice Mr. C. G. Herbert, granted three months leave from the middle of next month.—A. P.

GOOD WORK BY DAVAR'S COMMERCE COLLEGE

Tribute By Pranlal D. Nanji

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce came off at the C. J. Hall this evening Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji presided and Mrs. Pranlal gave away the prizes. A well-knit programme of English and Gujarati dances and skits entertained the audience.

Speaking from the Chair Mr. Pranlal stressed the need of giving a scientific and technical bias to the university education. Though he did not belittle the cultural, artistic and emotional values of a system of liberal education he believed that the utilitarian side of education was of primary importance. Vast commercial and industrial resources of the country still remained untapped and with a good system of practical education these could be harnessed into proper use for the common weal of the country. Students going for commercial education therefore had a rich and prospective field before them. He was glad to find that this had been already recognised by college students a large number of whom were now going for specialised courses as provided in the Davar's College.

Concluding Mr. Pranlal felicitated Prof. Davar for the splendid progress of his college and the great services he had rendered through it to the commercial public.

Prof. Davar in the course of his remarks traced the history of the college. The annual report which he read showed the all-round satisfactory progress of the college.

Appeal Against Death Sentence Rejected

ALGIERS, March 17: By a majority vote the French Military Court of Appeal to-day rejected the appeal against the death sentence imposed on the former Vichy Minister of the Interior Pierre Pucheu.—Reuter.

Frontier Congress Not For Legislators' Convention

PESHAWAR, March 18: The 'Associated Press' learns that the Frontier Congress Parliamentary Party is not in favour of the move from Madras to hold a convention of members of all provincial and central legislatures of all parties to discuss the present deadlock in the country.—A. P.

MR. GIRI'S RELEASE ON PAROLE

MADRAS, March 16: Mr. V. V. Giri, a former Minister of Madras, now a detenu in Amraoti Jail, Central Provinces, has been directed to be released on parole for three weeks, it is officially stated here.—A. P.

MARATHI BOOK PROSCRIBED

NAGPUR, March 18: The C. P. Government have forfeited to His Majesty a book in Marathi entitled "Amavasya" by Mr. S. B. Shastri. The police last evening searched the residence of Mr. Sashtri and the press where the book was printed, and took away the available copies.—A. P.

WITHDRAWAL OF PROHIBITION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, March 18: Prohibition is proposed to be withdrawn from one of the three areas in the Province where it was introduced by the Congress Government in 1938, by a bill which the Governor of the Central Provinces has circulated to elicit public opinion.—A. P.

SHOWERS AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, March 15.

There was a heavy downpour of rain and a hailstorm yesterday evening. Many trees were uprooted. Damage to crops is also reported from the neighbouring villages—A. P.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS TO A. I. S. A. FUND

Sixty-two signatories to an appeal on behalf of the A. I. S. A. Fund, Hyderabad (Dn.) State "inter alia":—

"The present funds with the A. I. S. A., are not sufficient to help increase production. The Khadi Prachar Sangh decided last year to collect a lakh of rupees to spread the work of Khadi in the State. Some amount has already been collected towards this fund. The people of Hyderabad will gladly contribute to make up this one lakh of Khadi Fund so necessary for the stability of Khadi work in the State We appeal to the public to contribute their mite in this very noble work and complete the fund early. The fund should be directly sent to the Secretary, Khadi Prachar Sangh, Sultan Bazaar Hyderabad (Dn.)."

Plan For Settling Demobilised Soldiers

MADRAS, March 18: Plans for settling demobilised soldiers on land are understood to be already under way in Madras province. It is stated that a scheme for reclaiming a vast tract of about 20,000 acres in Wynad taluk in Malabar as an experimental measure is under active consideration of the Government. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 6.20.000.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, March 17.—Members of the Iranian Cultural Mission were the guestes of honour at a luncheon given by Mr. M. G. Kadir at his residence to-day.—A.P.

S. African Letter

S. AFRICAN INDIANS DEMAND COMMON ROLL

(By G. H. CALPIN)

DURBAN, Feb. 10.

Some recent correspondence in the Natal Press throws an interesting sidelight on public reaction in Durban. At the outset of the agitation on the Bluff site, newspapers were full of virulent statements and expressions of opinion by Europeans over the alleged increased penetration of the European areas. The battle was essentially one-sided and it would seem that in the press itself, one or two individual members were determined to raise the European outcry to something more than ordinary social agitation. At any rate its political repercussions threatened to be quite alarming. It is difficult for newspaper men who have special interests in various parts of Durban to be entirely impartial when dealing with correspondence about matters impinging upon their personal interests. Whereas I would not charge such persons with failing to uphold the impartiality of the press in these matters there is a danger, obviously, that some pressure might be brought to bear down upon them. The press agitation followed its usual course, first the outburst from the more irresponsible elements and, second, the emergence of some calmer judgment as public opinion began to re assert itself. Not, of course, that public opinion in general is in any way inclined to change from an obstreperous mood on the Indian question to a more accommodating attitude about our social design. On the whole, public opinion remains adamant in its determination to press its enthusiastic and willing politicians for such legislation as will determine for all time the inferior situation of the Indian community. The emergence of better opinion in the press, however, has done something to influence a few people. Indeed, if it can be encouraged to continue, it is possible that even the more rabid politicians will come to be aware that in their constituencies there is an element of European moderation which cannot be neglected at election time. This month a round table conference is to take place between the triangle to the dispute of the Bluff site. The six representatives each of the Durban City Council the combined Ratepayers' Associations and the Orient Islamic Educational Trust, are to meet to discuss possible alternatives to the Bluff site. Indians will enter this conference anxious to listen to suggestions of Europeans, but I have it on good authority that they have no intention of considering any third choice of the two they have already considered. That of the Bluff site and of the Botanic Gardens. The initiative must come from the Europeans.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

By the time this appears in print it is probable that the terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry will have been published. At the moment, the most that can be said is that they will include all phases of Euro-Indian relations, and embrace such subjects as civic rights. There may be some argument as to what is covered by civic rights, whether its narrower sense will be accepted or whether the authorities will recognise that civic rights include citizen rights. There is a danger that the Commission will confine the term to the municipal franchise. It would seem, however, that the terms of reference will be approved by all sides, in which case, the Indian cause will certainly be enhanced.

It is almost impossible for a Commission of Inquiry presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, not to discover much that requires reforming in the status of the Indian community. Commissions of Inquiry, it is true, are inclined to encourage hopes which are dashed by subsequent refusal of Governments to act upon the recommendations given in the report. I understand that the personnel of the Commission has already been chosen, but up to date the names have not been divulged to the public. The official South African mind inclines to the granting of municipal representation on a communal basis. It is on this point that the debate is likely to be joined. The Indian community seems to have made up its mind that the communal franchise, having failed in various parts of the world, will lead to an intensification of communal difficulties, and, instead of uniting the country, it will have the effect of dividing it. In Kenya, Ceylon, and elsewhere experience shows that the communal representation has failed to give that satisfaction which was hoped for it. The South African Indians, therefore, are strongly of the opinion that nothing less than some representation on the common roll would suffice to meet the case.

There is no indication that Indians have defined what qualifications, educational and political, would be acceptable to them. They are apt to act upon the assumption that a measure of franchise on the common roll would solve many of theeir major difficulties. There is nothing to suggest that official South Africa views this demand for franchise on the common roll with anything other than blunt refusal. I have heard it said that in editing a recent speech of a Cabinet Minister, his secretary advised the deletion of a statement to the effect that "Never, either now or in the future, would a South African Government grant Indians the parliamentary vote on the common roll with Europeans."

There are other subjects, however, which, if not so immediately pressing, have a better chance of encouraging treatment. The Government's attitude towards the City Council of Durban and the Natal Municipalities is one of decision. The Government I think, will force the Durban City Council into a recognition of housing and educational facilities for Indians. If Government officials and succeeding Ministers of the Interior are apt to be irked by the importunities of Indians, no less are they at this time aggravated and irritated by the procrastination of local governments.

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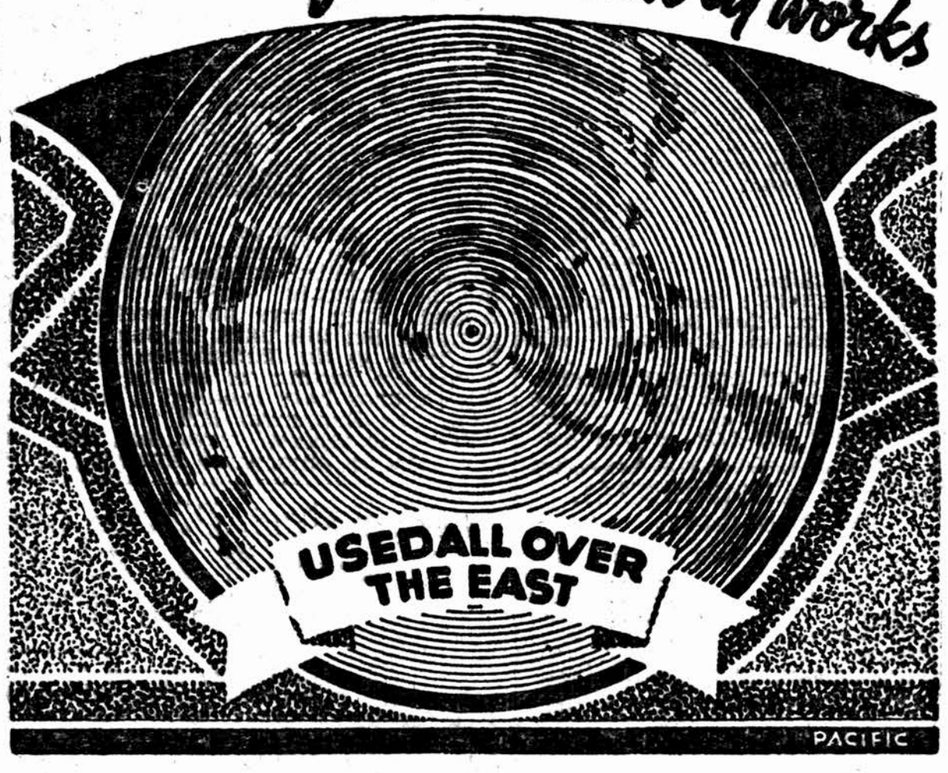

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CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, March 18.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was firm with heavy short covering being the last day of settlement. The technical position of the market as most of the short interest is covered and it appears risky to have any long interest. Silver Market opened at Rs. 126 and advanced to Rs. 127 and later reacted to Rs. 126/12. Gold was quiet at Rs. 71 with a restricted business.

Later on there was restricted business and gold quotations were unchanged Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 49/2 Ready Silver Rs. 129/4 1st settlement Rs. 126/11 2nd settlement Rs. 126/3.

COTTON: The local market opened steady and advanced in sympathy with firmness of Silver Market but later reacted on realising. May delivery opened at Rs. 450/8 and improved to Rs. 452/8 and reacted to Rs. 451. At this level the market displays hesitant feeling and traders are inclined to await developments.

The market was steady and closed at 4 p.m. as under:

	Rs.	as.	ps.
I C C Mar	451	12	0
I C C May	450	12	0
I C C July	457	0	0
I C C September	459	8	0

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton May contract is below New York May 334 cent points at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

I C C March highest 451; lowest 447; closing 451; I C C May highest 450-3/4; lowest 447-1/2; closing 450-3/4; I C C July highest 456-3/4; lowest 453-1/4; closing 456-3/4; I C C Sept. highest 459-1/4; lowest 455-1/4; closing 459-1/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS: Khandesh 722 Central India 378; Barsi 143; Berar 1641; Dholeras 103; Sindh Punjab 207, Broach 1360. Total 4,554 Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Khandesh Jarilla old 270/300 new 350/380; Berar Jarilla old 310/320; new 400/420; 289 F Jarilla old 480/520; new 610/630; N.T. Jarilla old 450/460; new 560/570; 289 F. Saw-ginned old 500/550; new 675/685.

COTTON ROOM RATES'

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 474, Sup 464, Fine 454, F Good 447, Broach Extra Spr-fine 474, Sup 469, Fine 464, F Good 459, L S S Pun/Ame Extra Spr-fine 585, Sup 580, Fine 575, F Good 570, 289 F Pun/Ame Extra Spr-fine 635, Sup 630, Fine 625, F Good 620, S G 289 Extra Spr-fine 680, Sup 675, Fine 670, F Good 665, N T Sind/Ameri Extra Spr-fine 585, Sup 580, Fine 575, F Good 570, Sawgin Sind/Ameri Extra Spr-fine 625 Sup 620, Fine 615, F Good 610.

N.Y. COTTON: The Market fluctuated narrowly with small Mill price fixing against textile awards offset by scattered hedge selling and long liquidation. Quietness of Southern Spot markets and war uncertainties continue to retard activity. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points with Spot Cotton 6 points lower at 21.66 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 17.

March unquoted; May 20.72—04; July 20.11—03; October 19.56—03; December 19.35—02; January 19.27—03; May highest 20.78+02 (10 a.m.) lowest 20.71—05 (2-15 p.m.) Middling spot 21.66—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK March 17.

March unquoted; May 20.87—03; July 20.26—05; October 19.56—06; December 19.35—06; January 19.15—06; March 19.15: Middling spot 20.85—06.

NEW YORK COTTON

Noon Call

March 21.22: May 20.75; July 20.14.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

New York, March 18.

Previous Closing	.....	20.72
To-day's Opening	.....	20.72
Difference	.....	nil
To-day's Closing	.....	20.74
Difference	.....	+02

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The market ruled slightly easier but the volume of business war fair, Government Securities were unchanged.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 18: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 14th March 1944:—

Allahabad 72 64 0, BOMBAY 85 70 0, Calcutta 94 72 0, Cawnpore 90 64 0, Cuttack 93 69 0, Darjeeling 51 43 0, Delhi 86 60 0, Dehra Dun 81 52 0, Jacobabad 93 61 0, Karachi 81 70 0, Lahore 87 70 0, Lucknow 92 61 0, Madras 87 73 0, Nagpur 94 66 0.1, Patna 89 65 0, Peshawar 82 54 0, Simla 58 44 0.—A. P.

4 MURDERS IN ONE NIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 18.

Sensational reports of four murders in one night come from Togapur (Mandvi Taluka, Surat Dist.). It is alleged that some Pathans threw stones at some Bhils who were collecting cotton from fields by night. The Bhils also threw stones and then killed one Pathan on the spot. Afterwards more Pathans appeared on the scene from an adjoining village and they beat Bhils and killed three with weapons. Police investigation continue.

Twenty Pathans and one Bhil have been arrested.

Indians Fighting Fiercely In Cassino Sector

Push On Despite Stiff Resistance And Capture Hangsman Hill

BOMBAY, March 18.

Indian troops are engaged in fierce fighting in the Cassino sector where they resumed the offensive on Wednesday evening, says a despatch from A. K. Quereshi, special correspondent of Associated Press of India, on the Fifth Army front. They followed in the wake of the New Zealanders who entered the town after the relentless air and artillery pounding it received on Wednesday.

Gaping bombcraters and piles of rubbee obstructed Allied tanks as they pushed forward, while German paratroops in deep stone dugouts were very active. After hard fighting, the New Zealanders gained the ancient Cassino Castle some way above the town and handed it over to Indian army troops, who started pushing uphill while the New Zealanders pressed forward into the town.

German paratrooos several times called on the German artillery to check the Allied advance, but the Indians continued to gain further ground. They have now reached a point on the hill track leading from the town to the Benedictine Monastery while further up on the left, the Gurkhas have captured a feature known as Hangsman Hill.

Frontline reports says that there has been no pronounced softening of German resistance noticeable despite the heavy air attack on Cassino.—

The Germans are still fighting back desperately in the south-western corner of the Cassino tonight says the despatch from Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Fifth Army.

As Allied infantry and armour push on through the town towards the Railway Station. A tank clash is brewing up in this area about a mile south of the town.

To the south of Cassino area there were a series of skirmishes as patrols clashed in the Lower Gariglia-no Valley but on the main Fifth Army front Allied efforts appear to be concentrated on attempts to smash the bottle-neck in Liri Valley.

GERMANS STRIKE BACK IN BEACH-HEAD

In the beach-head the Germans struck back at the centre of the line where the Americans on Wednesday captured two strong points. On three occasions yesterday they struck against the Permieter near Carano but all the three attacks were repulsed.

ACTIVITY NEAR ORSOGNA

On the Eighth Army front activity was mainly in the vicinity or Orsonga where several German patrols were dispersed by artillery and mortar fire. Another sharp patrol clash occurred near Tollo.—Reuter.

Bengal Govt. Defeats Cut Motions Against Budget Demands: M. L. A.'s End Quarrel By Shaking Hands With Each Other

CALCUTTA, March 17.

After the house had re-assembled, after suspension of the proceedings for half an hour sequel to pandemonium Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Official Congress Party, demanded on behalf of the opposition and unqualified apology from the Government Party members who he alleged had struck a blow at an opposition party member.

The Government Party member concerned explaining the situation said that after the Chair rulling to the effect that the two opposition members should go to their respective blocs, he went to help the Government Party members in that part of the House.

When he arrived there the opposition member in question pushed him and raised his hand whereupon he also pushed him and struck a blow at him.

He apologised to the Chair and to the House for the disturbance that had been created due to him. He was sure the opposition member would also apologize.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Leader of the Opposition, gave his version of the incident of the evening in the House.

Giving his version of the incident, Mr. A. M. A. Zaman (the opposition member concerned) said that after the Chair's ruling he was trying to come out when he was obstructed by a Government Party member sitting by his side. Mr. Zaman added that he was telling an opposition member who was sitting in that bench to come to their side when some Government Party members rushed to that place and struck blows at him.

On an appeal from the Chair the incident, however, ended happily both Mr. K. Nooruddin (the Government Party member concerned) and Mr. Zaman centre, shaking hands with each other amidst loud applause from all sections of the House. This incident took over an hour's time of the House.

Two divisions took place to-day on the cut motions moved by the Opposition in connection with the Budget demand under head "general administration" moved by Sir Nazimuddin Chief Minister.

In the first division, the voting was 123 for Government including 23 European votes, and 93 for the Opposition.

In the second division the result was 120 for Government and 95 for the Opposition. The results of the voting were greeted with loud applause from Government party benches.

The Chief Minister Sir Nazimuddin declared that their reinforcements were arriving and like the Japanese in he Arakan the Opposition would be routed

The other cut motions were lost without a division, and the main demand was passed without a cut.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

SHORTAGE OF SALT SUPPLIES

An Opposition adjournment motion seeking to raise a discussion on the "acute salt distress" prevailing in the Province was disallowed by the President in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) to-day on the ground that it was a Central subject and not primarily concerned the Provincial Government.—A.P.

1250 DEATHS IN A WEEK

CALCUTTA, March 18.

According to the latest vital statistics of the Corporation, deaths due to all causes totalled 1,250 during the week ending March 11, against 1,131 in the previous week.

As reported by the District Health Office, there were 1,075 attacks and 174 deaths from small-pox in the Barisal district during the week ending March 4 against 1,100 attacks and 185 deaths during the previous week. The number of attacks and deaths from Cholera during the week was 256 and 129 respectively against 186 attacks and 108 deaths during the previous week.—United Press.

Three Destitutes Die

CALCUTTA, March 18: Three sick destitutes died in Calcutta hospitals yesterday and there were 29 new admissions. During the day, destitutes were discharged from the hospitals.—A. P.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from page 14)

China—or (in some cases) captured from the enemy! They were still lacking in heavy artillery and tanks.

"What is the best thing the Allies can do for the relief of China?" I asked.

He replied precisely like an Army General: "They must hasten the reopening of the Burma Road by adequate means on an adequate scale—that is, there must be an attack on three sides, by land, sea and air."

★

The Last Question

The final interview I had with him was an hour before my train was due to leave for Bombay. And by the time we had gone through the usual questions, it was time for me to board my tonga. Doctor Lin was worried I was going to miss the train and, like the kind man he is, he came down the porch to see me off. And all the while I was trying to think of one last question to ask, something out of the ordinary, something that would clinch the issue, a question that would be the final test of how far he understood, and felt identified with, the cause of Indian freedom. At the last desperate moment I got it, just as we were shaking hands in farewell.

I asked: "Tell me, Dr. Lin, if you were an Indian, where would you be to-day?"

His reply came like a shot: 'In jail", adding after a little pause, "Unquestionably in jail. And you can put that word UNQUESTIONABLY in capital letters."

FOUR FREEDOMS FOR WHOM?

U. S. Press Posers For Roosevelt

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. Don Iddon, Diarist of the "Daily Mail", says:—

"Americans are beginning to wonder what has happened to the four freedoms and the declarations of the United Nations. There is a growth of cynicism in U.S.A. regarding the intentions of U.S.A. and the European Allies. Almost everyone believes that there has been deterioration in the ideology of war and it seems no longer a crusade and is showing some symptoms of the old struggle of power politics. A re-awakening of the purpose and a re-statement of the ideals and rights of the small nations are overdue; otherwise the United States, disillusioned and embittered, may after the war withdraw into her shell or play imperialism at the international poker table."

The American Press, right and left, is suggesting urgently that President Roosevelt should speak out to allay the fears that this war may degenerate into the old-fashioned imperialistic struggle.

The "New Republic" says: "It is the time to admit the blunt truth that we are now failing pretty dismally on the political front."

KING INSPECTS SECOND FRONT

LONDON, March 18.

King George has spent two days "somewhere in England" with airborne troops, armoured units and troops training for the coming Second Front.

The King saw all branches of British airborne troops from parachute infantrymen to Royal Engineers, who take fully equipped workshops with them, and Royal Army Medical Corps units with hopsital equipment.

At another point, the King saw a big scale exercise with paratroops, air landing units and reconnaissance squadrons. British forms of camouflage surprised him.

A feature of the King's visit to an armoured unit was the "march past" of a large number of Churchill tanks.—Reuter.

Casey Flies Over Greater Calcutta And Damodar

CALCUTTA, March 16

H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey, accompanied by Mrs. Casey, yesterday made an extensive tour by air over the Calcutta docks and the industrial areas of Greater Calcutta, and later flew at low level over the breach in the Damodar River—the scene of last year's floods in Burdwan district. Included in the party were Sir Thomas Elderton, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners and Mr. R. C. Kemp, Managing Director of the Indian Air Survey Company.

Before the flight His Excellency had studied the distribution of industry on a specially prepared map, and had thoroughly acquainted himself with the Damodar river problem.

After the flight, His Excellency and Mrs. Casey made a tour by road of the dock areas. At Kiderpore they inspected the A.R.P. centre.—A.P.

Hitler To Be Finished First And Japs After

BOMBAY, March 16: "Until the hour of victory comes and the bogus Japanese Empire has been crushed into the dust, British, American and Indian pilots fighting side by side will continue to attack, harry and destroy the Japanese," said Wing Commander Paul Richey, who has just come back from the Eastern Front, where he was commanding a Fighting Wing, in a broadcast talk on "War in the Air", delivered from the All-India Radio, Bombay, this evening. Wing Commander Paul, was in France in 1940 and his book "Fighter Pilot" reached 80,000 copies. Germany is now staggering under fantastic blows from the air which are the prelude to her invasion, defeat and elimination from the war.

When that has been accomplished Japan has been promised the full weight of this enormous air power swung out to the East. Already the air forces out here in India are pressing her and building up experience that will be used later on.—A. P.

WORLD'S BIGGEST HOSPITAL SHIP

LONDON, March 18: The former Dutch liner "Oranje", which recently brought wonded from the Mediterranean to Britain, is the world's biggest hospital ship, and her conversion cost the Netherlands East Indies Government one million guilders.

Another million yearly was offered to the Australian Government for her up-keep.

The ship which will be the model for bigger and more luxurious Dutch ships after the war can take several hundred wounded and her medical and surgical equipment and special wards are comparable to those in the best shore hospitals.—Reuter

COLOMBO, March 8: The establishment of a department of Arabic in the Ceylon University was announced by Dr. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University addressing public meeting held to celebrate Prophet Mahomed's birthday.

Sir J. J. School of Art goes ahead—Orthodox revivalists at standstill—What is Modern Gujarat Painting?—Sermon on Bengalism preached at Baroda—Mrs. Shaw's bequest for the Irish people—Music in factories stimulates production.

Once again has the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, through its latest exhibition of contemporary Indian Art and Crafts nailed to the counter, the propaganda carried on in certain quarters that Indian Art is nothing more than a window-dressing in its curriculum. It has, further, challenged the gospel propagated by some art-propagandists that the revivalistic style of Bengal is the final word on Indian art. Of course, Mrs. Grundy will not acknowledge that Indian art is an integral and important part of the curriculum of the school; and even if she does so, she will insist upon the priority of her claim to revival and the prerogative of the progressive endeavour being conceded to herself.

Art—Progressive

Since the exhibition of the contemporary Indian Art was organised by the school in the wake of the Shantiniketan exhibition, the impartial observers ought to have been convinced, by contrast and comparison, that the two schools—Bombay and Bengal—are poles apart. Bombay is going ahead independently in its own direction, while the feet of the high-priests of revivalism in other provinces are rivetted to the ground. Precisely speaking, the Sir J. J. School of Art has asserted its individuality as a leading centre of training in Indian art and has fully retained the initiative to march onwards.

The exhibition revealed that the Indian line, which is capable of bringing down gods and goddesses on the earth and of yielding frail and coy female figures with accentuated waists, necks, hands and eyes, is also capable of recording the stern realities of the contemporary age. The realistic outlook developed by the budding artists and the unrestricted freedom of expression exercised by them were the refreshing notes of the exhibition. The School of Art is in an enviable position to teach to other provinces the much needed lessons of welding several figures in a unified composition and of producing the mirrors of life. It has successfully explored the avenues of the development of Indian art, but in spite of that the two "valuable pamphlets" which were issued from Baroda within a year's time considered it a blasphemy, to make any reference to the institution!

At Baroda

The curious phenomenon of "Modern Gujarat Painting" suddenly discovered by the curator in charge of the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, must have been a revelation to those who are conversant with the trends of Indian art and were fortunate in securing the copies of the first valuable pamphlet—the catalogue of a novel exhibition held at Baroda in January 1943. The learned curator does not discuss the characteristics of the "new school", nor does he explain how the same differs from the current styles of Indian painting. He vaguely refers to the connecting link between the past and the present, but the illustrations in the catalogue fail to demonstrate any vestige of such a link. What is, then, this Modern Gujarat Painting?

The introductory note in the catalogue stretches from Bengal to Ahmedabad, but it has not a word to say about the Sir J. J. School of Art, although Bombay is much nearer to Baroda than Bengal. The exhibition displayed the ostensible label of "The Modern Gujarat Paintings", which included a few "copies" also. The participants were a few artists of Ahmedabad, their pupils and grandpupils in schools; but the Gujarati artists of Bombay, who form a larger and progressive group, were rigidly excluded from the show—were, in fact, quite unaware of it. The bipartite pact between Baroda and Ahmedabad formed a background to the art-section of the Gujarati Literary Conference, which subsequently managed to meet at Baroda. The Conference wears the colours of a democratic body, but it has reserved the distinctions of the presidentships and honorary membership for the friends, favourites and flatterers of its oligarchic executive and of the local organisers of its sessions.

Modern Painters!

The supersession of the claim of a few senior and more capable Gujarati artists of Bombay to the presidential chair of the art-section was a foregone conclusion, as the stage was already set for the victory of the privileged group of the "Modern Gujarat Painters." In spite of that, the Gujarati artists of Bombay displayed the rare virtue of offering co-operation in return of injustice and of pocketing insults in return of courtesy. The paintings of these "unmodern artists", which reflect the progressive tendencies developed by the School of Art, were hung side by side with those of the "modern painters", but the curator—the author of the memorable catalogue of January 1943—is not yet known to have expressed his views on the "unmodern paintings" or revised his erroneous and exparte judgment.

What the phenomenon of the "Modern Gujarat Paintings" is like was unravelled by the caravan of paintings which were brought down from Gujarat to the Silver Jubilee Exhibition of the Art Society of India in November 1943 and which were exhibited conspicuously on the platform of the Cama Hall. The new school discovered by the curator of Baroda represented a sect of the romantic revivalists in Gujarat, who have bowed their heads to the East, who are orthodox in their outlook and to whom progress is so far a closed chapter.

Self-Adulatory Address

The congregation of the Gujarati litterateurs which met at Baroda must have listened with "amen" to the self-adulatory and self-contradictory sermon—the second "valuable pamphlet"—delivered from the pulpit of the Art-section—the sermon which deepened its ignorance about Indian art and which sent it back with a deeper impression that Tagore-cum-Havellism is the supreme authority on Indian art. The congregation must have dispersed with enhanced reverence for the chaplain—the president—Mr. Kanu Desai. His address can only be interpreted as an attempt to strengthen his hold on the uninformed Gujaratis and not to enlighten them on the current trends of Indian art or to acquaint them with the specialities and achievements of other Gujarati artists of note.

Mr. Desai, to whose credit stood thirty-four exhibits—the largest number—in the exhibition of the "Modern Gujarat Paintings" of January 1943 at Baroda, struck a note of autobiography when he referred to "my art" and "my public" and asserted that his art is on a different line from that which is current in the Bombay Presidency. He did not point out the characteristics of his art, but soon admitted that the same has the backing of Havell, Abanindra Nath, Rabindra Nath Tagore and Nandalal Bose. Here is a glimpse at the new school of "Modern Gujarati Painting."

Olympic East

The invidious distinctions made by him between the artists of Bengal and Maharashtra, on the one hand, and those of Gujarat, on the other, and the panegyrics showered by him on the former were obviously the attempts at belittling some of the front-rank artists of his own province. He is intimately acquainted with Mr. Ravishankar Raval and his work. He knows the abilities and achievements of Mr. Ahivasi—the well-known exponent of Indian art, and his position in the School of Art. He knows equally well Mr. Yagneshvar Shukla who has received thorough training in art in India and Italy and who is a pioneer of etching in Gujarat, but Mr. Desai did not have the broad-mindedness to take note of a few front-rank artists like them. The true artist ought to have the courage to acknowledge the superiority and to appreciate the achievements of other artists. Mr. Kanu Desai, on the contrary, excelled himself in extolling his own art and in unfurling the flag of the Bengal school at Baroda.

The assertion, made by him, that the "kalasadhana" and "tapascharya" of Abanindra Nath Tagore and Nandalal Bose are still the ideals for "us" (the Gujarati artists?) cannot pass unchallenged. Havells, Tagores and Boses may be the ideals and also idols of Mr. Desai and his confreres—to whom Bengalism is the Bible of Indian art; but they are certainly not the ideals of the Gujarati artists of Bombay. The Sir J. J. School of Art in which they have received training has never turned its face towards the olympic East for "light" and "leadership"

The country-side, according to Mr. Desai, provides for painting ample material in the situations in which one finds the farmer, milk-maid, village-woman carrying grass, shepherd-boy playing upon his flute or children enjoying tree-swings. This is probably the climax and consummation of his art and one of the facets of the Modern Gujarati Painting. But he gives the counsel of wisdom to other artists to select, in order to seek recognition of the public, the subjects like the struggles of life, achievements and leaders of the present age, for painting. In reply to him and to Mr. Beverley Nichols should be cited the exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art and Crafts of the School of Art, Bombay. Conspicuous among the exhibits were some of the realities of life including a few political events and among the participants were found young but brilliant Gujarati artists like Messrs. Bhagat, Suraya, Patel, Pandya, Vyas and Thakar. The exhibition did not show the faintest impress of Bengalism, but vindicated the prestige of the School as a progressive institution.

Art Of Living

Mrs. Shaw's will, which was recently discussed by a representative of the "News Chronicle" with Mr. George Bernard Shaw, appears to be a document of an unusual nature; but it is prompted by a keen sense of observation, deep thought and love for mankind. Mrs. Shaw has left instructions for the disposal of her personalty for training the Irish people in the art of social intercourse which, she rightly observes, is "a fine art with a technique which everybody can and should acquire." Broadly speaking, she wants the beneficiaries of her bequest to be trained in the artistic way of living.

Artistic expression in speech, manners and social intercourse, which is one of the cultural accomplishments, is cultivated in various ways; and frequent and prolonged contact with art is one of them. Mrs. Shaw has specifically mentioned, as one of the objects of her will, the bringing of masterpieces of fine arts within reach of the people of Ireland. India was noted for her artistic way of living, but to-day her life is far away from art. Mrs. Shaw's will should inspire some millionaires to leave their property for the sole purpose of promoting art and of bringing art and life in close proximity.

Power Of Music

The investigations carried out by the British Broadcasting Corporation as regards the effects of its "Music while you work" half hours have confirmed the findings of the Industrial Health Research Board that music provided to the factory-workers not only relieves the fatigue of labour but also increases the output. The United States War Production Board has arrived at the same conclusions. Further researches are needed to determine the type of music which should be provided to the factories.

In India vocal music has been, through ages, almost an unconscious expression of the people while engaged in their normal work in farms and fields. Life of the same people when driven to factories gets more strenuous; music is, therefore, needed at least to humanise it. One of the post-war reconstruction fronts at New Delhi is busy working out schemes on paper for the industrial expansion of the country. Will the Government consider the question of supplying music to the workers in factories and make a beginning now, as music is beneficial to both the employees and employers?

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

For a change may I relate to you a story to-day? And well, that is the shortest tale (not tail, of course) in the world:—

"Which do you like better, short tales or long ones?" asked the broken-clawed Lobster, smiling amiably at the young Jack Crab.

"Short ones."

"Then I'll tell you the shortest tale in the world."

"Hurry up, then. Granny's waiting."

"Once upon a time there was a bloater."

"Yes, go on."

"That's all."

"All! it can't be all. What did he say?"

"Nothing. Bloaters don't."

"What did he do;"

"Nothing. .Bloaters can't."

"But, but—"

"Not 'buts', you cut along home and tell it your Granny. Next time I'll tell you the longest story in the world."

"What's it about?"

"An eel that swallowed its tail."

"Yes. What else?"

"Made itself into a ring, you know. No beginning and no end. Ha! ha! ha!"

And the Lobster went off into fits of laughter.

* * *

Here, then, is a game, sent by Sister Sumitra Nayampalli:—

The players are divided into pairs, and each pair takes it in turn to play the game.

The two players are blindfolded, and one holds a piece of string, while the other player has two clothes pegs in his hands. They then stand at opposite ends of the room, and at the word "Go" they have to advance towards one another. The player with the pegs has to try to find the player with the line and place the pegs on it.

Neither of the players may talk or call out while the game is on. Then the player with the pegs takes a turn at holding the line.

* * *

You will enjoy this trick, sent by Brother H. B. Wahid:—

Ask one of your friends to take hold of a handkerchief by two of its opposite corners, and tie a knot on it without losing hold of the corners. This may seem not very easy—indeed, impossible; but like many tricks, it is only necessary "to know how" to be able to do it without difficulty.

All that is required is that the person taking hold of the ends of the handkerchief should fold his arms before doing so. Then, by simply unfolding the arms, the knot comes on the handkerchief as a matter of course.

A piece of string will serve as well as a handkerchief, but it should not be less than eighteen inches long. Too short a piece makes the trick much more difficult to perform.

* * *

What do you think of a bird which has no wings at all, whose plumage is more like long, coarse hairs than like feathers, has cat's whiskers, hisses like a serpent, and is so shy and timid that it is scarcely even seen?—asks sister Freny Kothawalla.

A bird of this kind is Kiwi: and it is one of the rarest birds in all the world. It is found only in New Zealand, and very seldom there. It is a very queer-looking bird, about the size of a domestic hen; and its hairy-looking feathers are just like those of the cassowary.

To make up for having no wings, the Kiwi has immense feet and a very long, rounded beak; and it is such a heavily built bird that it often rests this long beak on the ground in order to support its top-heavy body.

This queer bird comes out at night only to seek for worms, its sole food, for which it hunts by thrusting its long beak deep down into the soft earth and mud, and never fails thus to secure its squirmy supper.

* * *

Now, a joke, sent by Brother Ernest Francis:—

An Irishman while walking down the street was stopped by a gentleman, who asked him if he could give him a match.

Gentleman "Thank you. You know, I am a man of importance at home. I am Sir John Smith, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Iron Cross, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Knight of the Eagle. And what's your name, my man?"

Irishman: "Me name's Michael Murphy, night before last, last night, to-night, to-morrow night and every other night."

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR-BOMBAY, 21.

Brother Anand Sister Sudha Bakshi (Rajpipla) Jayakar (Khar)

The Approach of Spring.
(Drawn by brother H. B. Wahid)

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Anand Bhawan—the Abode of Joy—, has been the silent witness of many a historic scene.

The house that Motilal Nehru built for his family, after dedicating his earlier residence—Swaraj Bhawan—to the nation, is one of the outstanding landmarks of the dusty, straggling city of Allahabad.

It is more than a landmark. It is a place of pilgrimage, as sacred to the devotees of freedom as the *Sangam*, the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna some miles away, is to the religious-minded.

For Anand Bhawan, too marks a *Sangam*, the confluence of two ways of living—of the gracious, generous, somewhat leisurely but life-giving cultured charm that was Motilal, and the tempestuous dynamic, fast-flowing current of impatient idealism that is Jawaharlal Nehru. The house bears the impress of both father and son.

★

The House And The Householder

It is a gracious house, built for abundant comfort and royal hospitality.

The lovely garden, aflame with multi-coloured flowers, the green lawn, studded with the gem of an exquisite marble fountain, the ancient shady trees and the vast grounds, provide a perfect setting for the noble double-storied pile of brick and stone that is so appropriately crowned with a white dome. There is nothing of the shoddy 'bungalow architecture' about this house. The floor is pure marble, the arches of the verandah are broad and straight-angular in the old Hindu style, but the dome has the perfect curves of the Moghal architecture—a reminder of the man who built it, a Pandit who was a scholar of Persian, and who was the finest product of the North Indian culture that had evolved out of the fusion of all that was best in Hindu and Muslim cultures.

Inside, it is the personality of the heir that dominates. The sitting room, designed for large family gatherings and hosts of friends, is plainly furnished in a rather heavy, oldish style. There are a few photographs on the walls—one of the great Chiangs signed in Chinese, another of the even greater Sun-Yat-Sens signed in English "For Mr. Nehru—Soong Chingling." On the wall are Chinese scrolls and paintings, besides the portraits of the two Nehrus. The dining room is more modernistically furnished in good taste and the decorations include a long strip of Khaddar in national tricolour artistically draped in the centre of the wall, two paintings of Himalayan snow-clad landscapes and one of a group of romping wild horses. One has only to look at them to think of the man who loves open air and snow-clad mountains, whose spirit is free and untamed—and who is today in jail!

Upstairs, in the huge library are shelves reaching up to the ceiling, filled "with the wisdom of the ancients, the faith of the middle ages and the scepticism of the present and the glimpses of the glory that is to be." It was here, in the shadow of world's choicest classics, that the Congress Working Committee has held in the past some of its most historic meetings. It was the favourite room of Mahatma Gandhi who passed most of his time, squatting on this carpeted floor, whenever he visited Allahabad. There are almost as many books in Jawaharlal's own bed-room as in the library. But while the library abounds in the classics, reference books and general literature, the latest publications on politics, sociology, socialism, poetry, travel and adventure, are to be found in the low shelves that line the walls of the bed-room.

This is undoubtedly the room of a man of good taste and wide literary interests, and a man in love with the members of his family, for the framed photographs of his father and mother, wife, sisters and daughter are everywhere.

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Memories And Ghosts

To this house in the past have come men and women of eminence and goodwill from all parts of India, from every corner of the earth—political leaders, Congress workers, writers and poets and journalists, Gandhi and Tagore and Ansari and Sapru and Malaviya, Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu, Cripps and Eve Curie and Gunther and Fischer. This house has resounded with political argument, with women's voices and children's merry laughter, its walls hold the echoes of Motilal's famous hearty chuckle and Jawaharlal's refined yet passionate accents.

But for many years now the house has known long spells of awful loneliness. The great Motilal is no more, daughter-in-law Kamala has departed from this world. The daughters of the house are married (one, alas, recently has been widowed in her prime) and the heir to Motilal's estate is oftener to be found in a prison cell than in this pleasant home. Since August, 1942, there were many months when the entire house was shut up and, like a forsaken widow, lay sunk in gloomy silence. It is only recently that life has returned to it since the fragile Indira and her pleasant-mannered young husband, Feroze, were released from imprisonment. But Anand Bhawan was built not for a solitary couple but for a huge family, with children and guests. And, upstairs in their room, Indira and Feroze have felt lonely and miserable in this house that is filled with memories and peopled by ghosts.

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A Guest Comes From China

Last week, Anand Bhawan was roused from its gloomy solitude. The great big house yawned, shook off its months of lethargy, washed and preened itself and put on its best appearance to receive a guest. All the rooms were opened and aired and dusted, flowers appeared in vases, fresh linen was laid out and there was gleam of China and silverware in the dining room.

High up on the roof where a gallant national tri-colour ever flutters in the wind appeared another flag—the blue and red and white flag of the Chinese republic. For the guest was coming from China. Anand Bhawan was preparing to receive Dr. Lin Yutang.

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'Hall Of Language'

Lin Yutang (literally Lin means 'Forest' and Yutang means 'Hall of Language'), scholar and linguist, mellow humorist and passionate advocate of freedom, when he arrived in India, was only carrying forward the tradition of those ancient compatriots of his, Fa Hsien and Hiuen Tsiang, the wise Chinese travellers who came to India in the centuries gone by.

Combining in himself the essence of the wisdom of Confucius and Lao Tse, the philosophy of the pre-Nazi German savants like Heinrich Heine, the brilliant literary style of a Chesterton or a Leacock, and Sun Yat Sen's zeal for freedom and democracy, Lin Yutang is known the world over as the best interpreter of the mind and the spirit of his people. But he is more than a Chinese scholar and patriot. He belongs to that small group of 'citizens of the world', who have roots in their native soil but open their leaves and branches to the sun and the four winds. The frontiers of Lin Yutang's sympathy are known to trascend geographical and racial boundaries. To India he came without a trace of the foreign tourists' superior airs or petty inquisitiveness. And when he arrived at Anand Bhawan it was like homecoming for him.

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Two Men With One Vision

Living though mostly in America and engaged in literary, patriotic and international activities, Lin Yutang has been inspired with a vision—the vision of an Asia, awakened and united in its defence against the encroachments of the aggressive Imperialisms of the West. Repeatedly he has written and spoken of the historic role that India and China—and, possibly, the half-Asiatic Soviet Union—must play together in this great process of the emergence of Asia as a dynamic factor in the reshaping of the world.

In the pursuit of this vision of awakened Asia (which is not fundamentally opposed to the world vision and has nothing in common with the Japanese jingoes slogan of "Asia For Asiatics") Lin Yutang found a kindred soul in Jawaharlal Nehru, who, through his writings and speeches and by his personal visit to China, has demonstrated his unshakable faith in the same ideals. Separated by thousands of miles, the Chinese scholar and the Indian leader have yet learnt to admire each other and to seek inspiration from each other's faith in the common purpose.

But last week when Lin Yutang arrived in Allahabad for a brief stay at Nehru's house, Anand Bhawan, Nehru was not there to receive him, being far away,—a prisoner of the British Government in Ahmednagar fort!

The two flags flying side by side on the top of Anand Bhawan were an eloquent testimony to the importance of the occasion. If the house was a monument to the struggle for Indian freedom, the guest who had come to stay there was the very symbol of the ancient wisdom and the modern revolutionary temper of China.

★

Chronicler's Scoop

With the celebrity came the inevitable reporter! Having travelled over three thousand miles, all the way from Bombay to Delhi, from Delhi to Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Allahabad, I had earned my exclusive interview—though meeting the great and wise "Hall of Language' was worth all this trouble and more, even without the interview.

Lucky to be able to travel with him from Howrah to Allahabad, and thanks to the hospitality of the Feroze Gandhis, privileged to stay at Anand Bhawan, in the room adjacent to his, I was to have pretty long talks on an astonishing range of topics with Doctor Lin which would need almost a book to recapitulate. But since he has already recorded all his views on life and politics and literature in his books, lucidly and exhaustively, it would be an impertinence on my part to try to paraphrase them here in my inadequate words.

The one enduring impression left on my mind, however, was of a simple and kindly man, in love with life in all its manifestations, one of those rare writers who have achieved perfect harmony between their writings and their way of living. There is nothing of the "Great Author" about Lin Yutang—much less of the "Great Man". He is unsophisticated and unassuming; he is modest but his modesty is not of the false, hypocritical variety. All the way from Calcutta to Allahabad, even as I was inwardly congratulating myself on my luck, in being with one of the world's greatest writers, Dr. Lin was again and again telling me what a great privilege it was *for him* to have this opportunity of staying at Anand Bhawan, the house of the great Nehru." The whole morning in train he read through Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing's autobiography, "With No Regrets", to acquaint himself with the history of the Nehru family. And that night he told me he could hardly sleep, thinking all the time of the historic things that had happened under the same roof.

★

He Is One Of Us!

I have met many foreigners interested in India and some of them quite sympathetic to the cause of Indian freedom. But talking to Lin Yutang one feels here is someone who does not sympathise with our aspirations in the conventional sense, but who has the same aspirations, *who is one of us.* One does not have to 'propagandize' him with facts and figures to prove our anti-Imperialist case, for he is instinctively and emotionally *with us, of us.*

Characteristic was his brief comment as, early in the morning, the train thundered past a village awakening to a new day—peasants on the way to their fields, women busy at their chores, the crowd at the well. He simply

Lin Yutang
March 11, 1944
Allahabad

said: "Just like China—and just as poor'"

Here was a man who, unlike the average tourist and journalist, was concerned only with the fundamentals of life and expressed his reactions in statements of fundamental truth.

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His Message To India

I was not surprised, therefore, when he gave me the following message to the people of India:—

'Indians should have only one goal which is freedom and for this they should sacrifice everything—including religion."

I find that three days later he elaborated the same theme in his speech to the students of the Calcutta University. In our talks, too, he repeatedly expressed his impatience with the narrow religious differences that retard the march of progress and stand in the way of freedom. A Christian pastor's son himself, he told me he had broken away from all ties with any organised church. He has reverence for all religions but owes allegiance exclusively to none of them, having assimilated all that was best in them in his humanitarian outlook. India, he asserted (and he repeated this in his Calcutta speech), should have only one religion for the present—the religion of freedom!

★

China Desires Free India

I asked him if that was only his opinion or whether it was shared by many others in China. He replied that China was becoming increasingly interested in India. "There is a new wave of India-consciousness in China." This had been augmented by the fact that to-day India was the only connecting link between China and the outside world. Without the full and free co-operation of the Indian people, the Chinese could not hope to drive the Japanese out of Burma and thus open China's life-line—the Burma Road. Moreover, the realization was dawning in China that a free India was necessary to ensure the freedom of Asia and that ultimately even the freedom of China would depend upon the freedom of India. Both the people and the Government of China, therefore, definitely desired the friendship and goodwill of a free and independent India.

This brought us to his favourite theme of the role of India and China in the post-war world. "The emergence of Asia and the awakening of nationalism in the Asiatic countries", he said, "is something that cannot be stopped. Every crisis brings it forward, particularly every form of reaction and repression. Even if nothing happens, the passage of time will see the growth of this national consciousness and it would be well for the world to reckon with it." Free India and Free China, he added, would be guarantors of the freedom of all the Asiatic nations which would be the first step towards restoring a peaceful equilibrium in relations between the East and the West.

Talking about his own country every part of which he visited during his recent five months' tour, he expressed his complete confidence in the final decision of the war being in favour of China. But he revealed the astonishing fact, all talk of lease-lend aid notwithstanding, the Chinese armies and guerillas are fighting to-day *only with the small arms manufactured by themselves in*

(Continued on Page 12)

Flight Without Propellers

By S. P. KERNAHAN

If you take one of the toy sausage balloons that used to be so popular at parties, blow it up and then suddenly let it go, it will career madly about as long as there is any air left inside. That is about the simplest possible form of jet-propelled aircraft!

The principle underlying Britain's new propellerless plane is actually as simple as that

Patents on proposals for moving planes or ships by jet propulsion have been taken out by inventors of all nationalities since 1909. The basic idea is far older and is found in nature itself for an octopus swims by jet propulsion—by filling a cavity in its body with water and then squirting it out.

This background of jet propulsion adds to rather than detracts from the fame of the little band of British scientists, led by Group-Capt. Whittle, who have first brought to operative efficiency an idea which has occupied technical men the world over for so long and previously with so little success.

The Reason

Naturally, since the United Nations may make good use of the new plane, very few details will be made public yet. But it is possible to state in general terms why a propellerless plane is wanted, and how it is that a jet-propelled aircraft can fly.

In an ordinary aircraft, the engine power is converted into "thrust" by the propeller which, so to speak, catches hold of the air and throws it backwards at high speed. It is the resistance that the air offers to being thrown backwards so quickly that causes the aircraft to move forward. And as soon as it is moving forward sufficiently quickly, the air passing the specially-shaped wings will generate enough lift to make the aircraft fly.

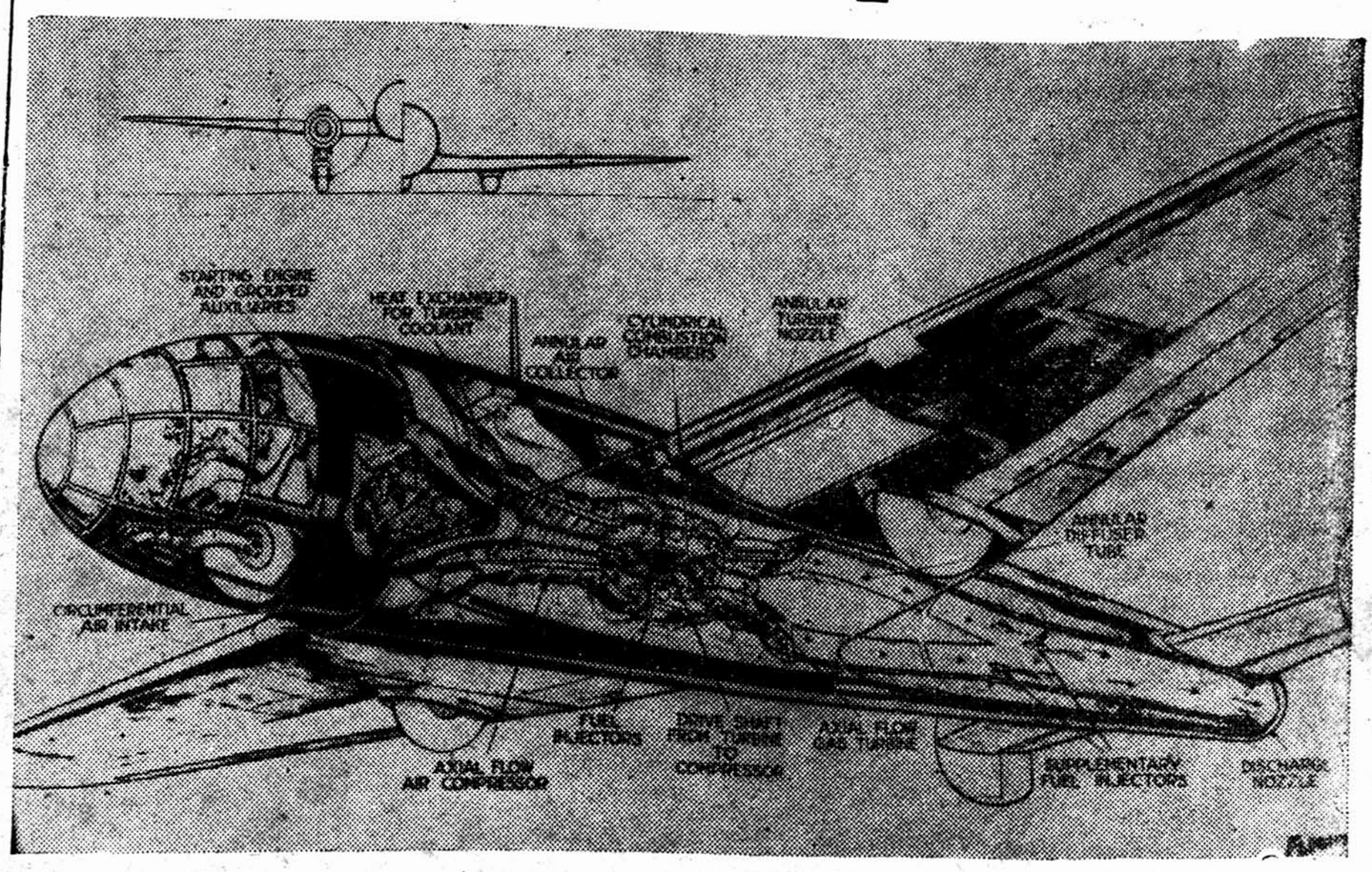
The propeller is a very efficient servant, up to a point. It so happens that as soon as the combined rotary-forward motion of the propeller-tips reaches the speed of sound —770 miles per hour at sea level, decreasing to 660 miles per hour at 36,000 feet—the air begins to object to being "manhandled" in this way Shock-waves are set up in the air flow, the "drag" increases tremendously, and no increase of engine power can be put to useful work.

In modern fighter planes, which habitually reach high speeds at great heights, the propellers are already operating within 10 per cent or so of the limiting speed. Hence if any big advance in speed was to be achieved, some way of dispensing with the propeller had to be perfected.

Two Types

The jet reaction system, being already known in principle, naturally offered itself as an alternative since it produced a forward thrust without the aid of an external propeller.

Really there are two types of jet propulsion, the cold air jet which is the simplest, and the hot jet, which is a more powerful improvement. The sausage balloon is a cold jet example. In theory, at least, an aircraft could fly in the same way—by continuously sucking air in at the nose, compressing it to a high pressure, and then releasing it through a nozzle at the rear of the plane.



JET-PROPELLED AIRCRAFT

WITH THE HELICOPTER IT WAS FLIGHT WITHOUT WINGS, BUT WITH BRITAIN'S SUCCESSFUL JET PROPULSION RESEARCH COMES FLIGHT WITHOUT PROPELLERS—AND A NEW CHAPTER TO AVIATION HISTORY.

Granted the ability to handle a sufficient volume of air in this way, the cold air jet aircraft would undoubtedly fly.

It soon became evident, however, that the power produced by the cold jet system was not likely to be sufficient to make it a good substitute for the ordinary engine and propeller system. Some way had to be found of increasing the energy developed.

Hot Jet Propulsion

Now there is another old-established variety of jet propulsion and that is the rocket—which of course is a hot jet, since it is propelled by the conversion of a fairly slow-burning explosive into a big volume of hot gas. The rocket might be called a "temporary hot jet" machine, since the explosive is used up quite quickly, while an aircraft needs a "continuous hot jet" which can keep the machine going for hours if need be.

Inventors, accordingly, sought for a compromise type, and they found it by adding a new stage to the cold air jet system. Air was still to be sucked in at the nose, compressed to a great pressure, and then allowed to expand in a jet at the rear of the machine. But it was to be converted into a hot jet at the beginning of the expansion process by injecting liquid fuel—such as petrol or heavy oil—into the air stream at this point.

Most people know that when oil is burned it produces a very large volume of hot gases, and the addition of these to the jet, it was hoped, would supply just that amount of extra "kick" which would make jet propulsion a practicable system.

Problems Of Design

But as in so many cases, making the idea work in practice as it should in theory involved an enormous amount of fundamental research. Very little was known of the laws governing the flow of gases at such high speeds. There was the practical problem, even when the fundamentals had been established, of getting the weight and fuel consumption down to the practicable limits of a fighter plane's capacity.

Then there was the question of designing an effective plane round the new engine, and of making it manoeuvrable at both high and low speeds. The jet system had only been thought suitable for great heights and great speeds—many experts thought a jet plane would need an ordinary engine and propeller to get on the ground in the first instance. Then there was the question of manoeuvrability and speed range, for a fighter aircraft often wants to "put the brakes on".

All these incidental questions represented an unbelievable amount of work. How they have been solved, we do not know as yet, but that they have been solved is an unprecedented triumph for Whittle and his fellow researchers in Britain.

Other Uses

From some of his early patents, published in 1930 and 1936, it is known that Group-Capt. Whittle was using an internal-combustion turbine driving a centrifugal air-compresser mounted on the same shaft as the turbine, to supply the power for his system. Engineers have always expected that the internal combustion turbine, when perfected, would be much lighter power, for power, than an ordinary petrol engine and capable of using cheaper fuels.

So if we assume that the new plane has such a turbine, as seems most likely, it is possible to visualise the turbine part of the invention applied to an endless variety of uses quite apart from aircraft.

In this case, Whittle's name will go down to history with that of another Englishman—Sir Charles Parsons—who gave the world that other great invention, the steam turbine.

The late F/Lt. P. E. G. Sayer, O.B.E. Chief test pilot of the Gloster Aircraft Company, who made the first successful flight in a jet-propelled aircraft in May, 1941.

Getaway Of A Nazi From Turkey

(Continued from Page 16)

investigate in the causes of Wermehrens getaway. They were also there in order to watch on Fritsche himself. Just in case, you know. But all with no results except that they found that with Wermehren there disappeared a series of valuable papers. This is giving them another headache.

In the meantime Wermehren and his wife had got into hiding and under an assumed name had crossed the border into allied territory and are now safe and sound hundreds of miles away from the clutches of the Gestapo.

But this the Germans did not know. So they went to the Turkish Police and complained about Wermehren's disappearance saying that he had run away with considerable funds and that they wanted him back in order to start legal and penal proceedings against him and his wife who was, they said, his accomplice. The Turkish police could not do very much, and there the matter rested as far as the Turks were concerned.

Sheep In Nazi Fold

But the Germans do not lack perseverance. They tried again in two more places. First, the German Consul in Istanbul—under whose direct supervision Wermehren comes and who is responsible to Hitler himself for every sheep in the Nazi Istanbul fold—went to see the Governor of Istanbul. He asked the Governor if investigation could be set going in order to ascertain how Wermehren got away. This was rather an awkward question for the Governor but he got over it diplomatically. The Governor replied that as far as he knew, Wermehren had got away in the same way as Rashid El Gelani, the rebel Iraqi Premier who had fled to Turkey and had then boarded the German courrier plane thus making his escape to Germany. So that was that.

But Frantz von Papen had not yet given up. He was also interested in this incident, because being a relative of his, Countess Elizabeth could have easily implicated him in the escape. This would not do at all as von Papen wants to remain German Ambassador in Turkey right to the bitter end. Von Papen happened to be in Istanbul just at the time when the Turkish Foreign Minister Nouman Menemendjoglu also happened to be there. So von Papen went to see him and asked him to try and find the vanished couple. Menemendjoglu replied that it looked to him as if they were political refugees at the moment and that, therefore, he could do nothing about it as Turkey had always maintained that political refugees must have Turkish protection. He pointed out that to break this rule would set a precedent which the Germans themselves might not like. Von Papen saw that there was no use arguing about the matter and left without any results.

Absence Of Calm

The information I now get all points to the fact that calm has not returned to the German camp. In fact the case is just about to be opened. It seems that Hitler himself is furious and that he has given orders to Gestapo chief Himmler to conduct an investigation. Now it is rather difficult for Himmler to leave his country at the present moment and it is not desirable that he should come to Turkey, if he could leave. Therefore, orders were sent out for all those responsible for the well-being of the German colony to come to Germany and report on the incident.

It is now interesting how Himmler is going to dispose of the culprits if he chooses to find any. We do not yet know who is going to leave for Germany to report but we shall know in due time. The Wermehren disappearance might have interesting sequels. If Himmler fails to punish those responsible, others might be encouraged to do what Wermehren did. This is all very embarrassing for the Nazi chiefs who have a rather difficult problem to solve. Supposing some of those who go to Berlin fail to return, what will the Turks think of the embezzlement charge?

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American Forces In New Britain

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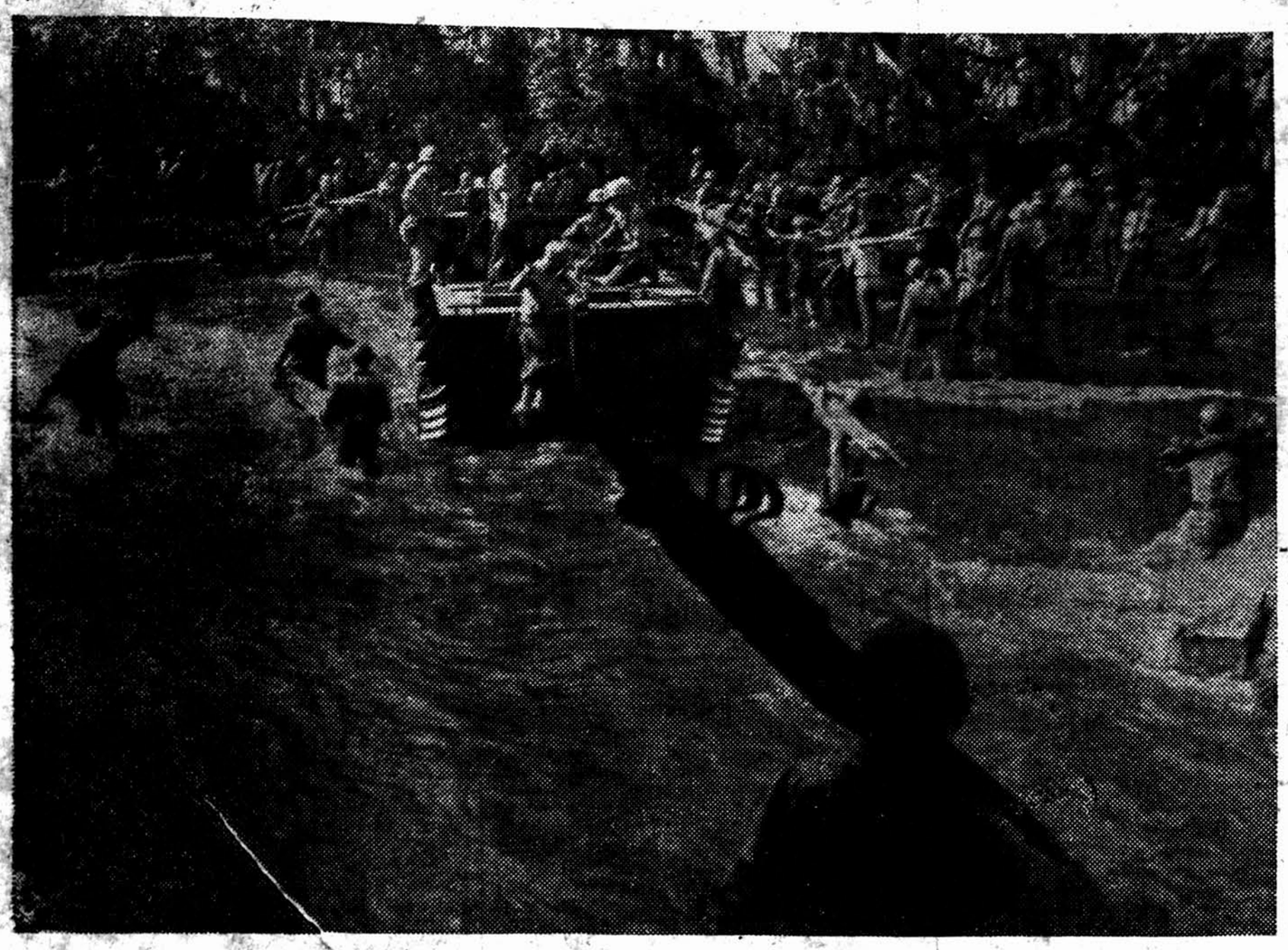
A U. S. Marine machine gunner lies deep in the underbrush on New Britain Island in the South Pacific, full equipment beside him, as he keeps watch for Japanese. U. S. Marines landed near Cape Gloucester, on New Britain's northwestern tip, seizing twin airstrips from the Japanese, after U. S. Sixth Army troops had landed at Arawe, on New Britain's west coast.



U. S. Marines carrying stretchers splash through the surf after having disembarked from huge American LST (landing shiptank) vessels on a beach at Cape Gloucester as smaller amphibious craft roll ashore during landing operations on New Britain Island in the Southwest Pacific.

Photos: USOWI

SENSATIONAL STORY BEHIND
GETAWAY OF A NAZI FROM TURKEY

By LEONARD KIRSCHEN

A few days ago the German colony in Turkey went into a disciplinary muddle. A member of the colony had disappeared and could not be found.

Investigation followed on investigation but with no results. Frantz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, had particular reasons to be anxious.

A few days ago the secret leaked out and the Allied press made the most of it. The man who had disappeared was Erich Wermehren, the 24-year old secretary of the German Military Attache's assistant, Capt. Paul Leverkuehn. With him had disappeared the 33-year old Countess Elizabeth Wermehren, his wife.

They have both left Turkey for Allied territory and are now safe. So this is what it was all about. But there is still some more which will explain why von Papen headed the German colony in their effort to discover the couple

In the first place, Countess Elizabeth, who is a countess in her own right, is the cousin of Herr von Papen himself and this makes matters rather awkward for His Excellency himself. In the second place there is a good amount of speculation as to who Capt. Leverkuehu is and what Wermehren could have been doing in his office.

Dodging The Gestapo

Well, Leverkueh was head of what the Germans call "Abwehrespionnage" or as we know it counter-espionage. Wermehren had been in Leverkuehn's office for more than one year. In fact he had arrived in Turkey in December, 1942, and as Leverkuehn's private secretary must have known quite a lot of the goings on. His wife had arrived in Turkey in December 1943 and had great difficulties in rejoining her husband. It is said that she had to dodge the Gestapo all the way out and only just escaped from being sent home before she reached the Turkish frontier.

Both the Wermehrens are Catholics. They left the Germans because they felt that they could not any longer put up with Nazism. They had had enough of it, both of them. They wanted to get away from this atmosphere of fifth and cruelty. If they could be given a role in the rebuilding of their country after the war, they would gladly accept it, they told those who helped to make good their escape.

But there is also a moral aspect in this getaway. It would be wrong to say that they ratted. The man was too young for that, in fact at 24 Wermehren was still lacking experience. He is the son of the famous German woman journalist now working in Lisbon, Petra Wermehren. Now, a woman journalist after 11 years of Nazi regime must have been a Nazi, even if a Catholic. Wermehren himself must have been only 14 when Hitler came to power. He has, therefore, received a 100 per cent Nazi education and has set forth in life as a 100 per cent Nazi. This is what makes his conversion more interesting than say, for instance, von Papen's or even Hitler's who started life as non-Nazis.

Sign Of Times

Wermehren may be a voice in the wilderness. It is, however, a sign that others may still come. Both of them have relatives and they know the consequence their flight may have on their families. But they both preferred to risk and run.

How seriously the Germans are taking it is proved by the excitement which prevailed and still prevails in their midst. First there was a lot of private and secret investigating. They had already suspected Wermehren of anti-Nazi sentiments and were about to call him back. In fact, I believe, they had called him back and this was the signal for his disappearance. May be that the Countess who had just returned from Germany knew what calling back meant, it is also possible that von Papen himself is playing a double game and warned the young couple related to him, to get out whilst the going was good. And so they disappeared.

The Germans started an inquiry, first amongst themselves, then Herr Doctor Hans Fritsche of the German Propaganda Ministry and Goebbels' Number One radio crooner, came to Turkey to lecture on the 11th anniversary of the taking over of power in Germany by the Nazi party. Hens Fritsche gave the local colony a good rubbing down and told them that they must observe the party discipline. This he did officially.

Hans Fritsche was accompanied by a series of sophisticated cut threats in starched shirts and bowlers, they were the S.S. men who had come to

(Continued on Page 15).

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